DAILY METAL REPORTER
MONTHLY SUPPLEMENT

METALS

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In This Issue

METAL USE FOR DIE CASTING IN 1955 EXCEEDED ALL FORECASTS

By DAVID LAINE
Secretary, American Die Casting Institute, Inc.

FAIR SILVER PRICE NEEDED

By E. O. SOWERWINE
Vice President, Anaconda Company

BRITISH METAL MARKETS

By L. H. TARRING
London, England

DOMESTIC METAL MARKET REVIEW

U. S. METAL IMPORT DUTIES

WASHINGTON REPORT

METAL STATISTICS

MARCH
1956

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Kennecott Sales Corporation

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TWO LINE *Editorials*

The Russians have officially denounced one-man rule. The clique now in power seem to prefer one-gang rule.

* * *

The next world war, a military authority tells us, will cost the United States four trillion dollars. At that price, maybe we had better try to get along without it.

* * *

The National Park Service is planning to spend $700,000 on Mammoth Cave. Opponents of the measure will probably point out that its just throwing money down a hole in the ground.

* * *

General Ridgway may be successful in his campaign to "Keep Army Out of Politics", but they'll never be able to keep politics out of the Army.

* * *

So much trouble has come from the splitting of the atom, there must be times when the scientists wish they had left it un-split.

* * *

As we understand the optimistic economists, a repetition of the 1929 crash is impossible, and when the crash does come we'll get over it sooner than we did before.

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Washington Report

March 5, 1956

INTEREST of the copper industry was centered during the month in review on meetings of representatives of the primary producers, and of exporters, dealers and consumers of copper-base scrap, with officials of the Business and Defense Services Administration.

At the meeting with the Primary Copper Producers Industry Advisory Committee on February 28, the BDSA estimated that the domestic refined copper supply at 145,000 tons per month during the second quarter of 1956. The IAC concurred in the estimate. At the BDSA session on February 29 with representatives of exporters of copper-base scrap metals dealers, and consumers of such scrap — brass and bronze ingot makers and custom smelters — it was brought out that total domestic demand for copper-base scrap was increasing; that more dormant scrap was coming on the market due to the incentive of high prices, and that temporarily there is a small surplus of certain types of scrap, such as unalloyed copper, rod turnings and radiators.

Concerning the Government's present quota system for exports of copper-base scrap: custom smelters and ingot makers favored retention of the present system or an embargo on exports; metals dealers said the quota system was satisfactory but that the quotas should be increased, and exporters favored open-ending of export licenses.

The Primary Copper Producers IAC told the BDSA that controls on copper-base scrap exports should remain in effect at least as long as copper is diverted from the stockpile.

BDSA also told the primary producers that 90,639 short tons of copper were diverted from or sold out of Defense Production Administration inventories since October, 1954, and that deferments since last August have been 17,954 tons and sales of 8,331 tons. The role that BDSA, or a possible successor agency, might fill for the copper industry in time of a national emergency also was discussed with the producers.

Gov't Stockpiling Policy

In an address before the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America in New York on February 22, Dr. Arthur S. Flemming, Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, declared that for a time ODM was considering the advisability of planning for the Government's stockpile of strategic metals and minerals on the basis of another war lasting three years instead of five years. After careful consideration of the matter, however, Dr. Flemming said, it was decided to maintain the stockpile objectives on the basis that if there is another war, it is likely to last five years. Had the period been shortened, it would have meant a cutback in the stockpile objectives.

Although the Government apparently is not changing its objectives concerning stockpiling, the purchasing of metals and materials will be necessarily on a continually reducing scale. This was pointed out by Clarence A. Fredell, Acting Director, Materials Division, Emergency Procurement Services, on February 21 before a meeting of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. Mr. Fredell suggested that industry "prepare to meet the competition of world trade." He said that the Defense Production Act, of September 1950, expanding production, "has done much to achieve materials security."

Lead, Zinc Purchases

The usual monthly request for tenders to supply lead and zinc to the national stockpile was issued by the General Services Administration on February 27. The tenders had to be in by February 29, and the metals had to be of domestic origin. There was never any doubt that the Government would continue buying zinc for the stockpile; the long term objective was 300,000 tons, and it is estimated that the Government is still in need of about 100,000 tons. The long term objective for lead was 200,000 tons, with about 60,000 tons still required for the stockpile. Of the tenders on lead and zinc submitted February 29, it is doubtful that the Government received offers to supply more than token tonnages.

Gov't Cuts Aluminum Call

On February 23, the ODM announced that domestic primary aluminum producers were being notified that the call issued in September, 1955 for the delivery to the Government of 25,000 tons of aluminum was being reduced to 11,000 tons. The metal was scheduled for delivery by April 30, 1956. Consequently, some 14,000 tons were made available for industrial use to alleviate the present aluminum shortage.

The ODM decision to reduce the call was made possible from a defense standpoint by expansions of aluminum capacity under way and planned, providing a greater supply of the metal in the event of an emergency than originally anticipated and permitting a reduction of the stockpile objective. Delivery of the remaining 11,000 tons of the call, which originally was to be made available to the United Kingdom in the last quarter of 1955, is to be completed by May 31, 1956.

Nicaro Nickel Plant

Nicaro, the U. S.-owned nickel plant in Cuba, has returned to the Government 24 per cent of its investment in the property, one of the world's largest nickel producers, in the last four years, according to a statement by Edmund F. Mansure, former General Services Administrator, in which he summed up the Government's efforts to establish Cuba as a permanent commercial source of nickel.

Earlier, the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce, announced that applications to export certain nickel commodities now may be filed up to the end of the first quarter of 1956. Previously, BFC required such applications to be filed during January 3 through 24, in order to be considered for licensing against the first-quarter export quota. The filing period was extended to allow exporters more time in which to take advantage of the existing quantitative export limitation.

The BFC also announced special conditions under which exports of certain selenium materials will be licensed until further notice. The new

(Continued on page 19)

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USE OF METALS FOR DIE CASTING IN '55 EXCEEDED ALL FORECASTS AND WAS STILL RISING AT YEAR-END

Aluminum Consumption Took 385 Million Pounds, 9% of Available Supply And 410,000 Tons for Slab Zinc Accounted for 40% of Total Production

By DAVID LAINE, Secretary, American Diecasting Institute, Inc.

THE year 1955 set all time high records for die casting production and sales. Substantial increases in the use of die castings by the industry's major customer groups indicates the general acceptance of die casting as the most economic process for producing custom engineered nonferrous metal parts and components.

Metal consumption for die castings exceeded all forecasts and at year end was at an increasing rate. The principal metals die cast — aluminum and zinc — scored the major increases. Magnesium also showed strong gains, while brass die casting remained at average levels.

Total die casting use of aluminum reached 385 million pounds, over 9 per cent of the total aluminum supply. Of this record breaking quantity, 352 million pounds represent production of aluminum die castings and 33 million pounds the consumption of aluminum for making zinc die casting alloys. More than 75 per cent of total die casting requirements for aluminum was supplied by the smelting industry.

Ingot shipments to die casters are estimated at approximately 55 per cent of total aluminum casting ingot sold by the smelting industry. Primary aluminum supplied to the die casting industry in 1955 increased in the latter part of the year when stockpile requirements were reduced. Earlier availability of additional aluminum would have made possible an even higher die casting use.

Total use of slab zinc for die casting is estimated at 410,000 tons — 40 per cent of total slab zinc production. Last year saw special high grade zinc exceed any other slab zinc grade in total use, displacing prime western for the first time. Since, in addition, special high grade slab zinc carried a premium of $30 per ton (now $35) the importance of die casting in the economics of the zinc industry is obvious.

Job Shop Shipments

Shipments of die castings by job shop, or custom, producers represented some 67 per cent of the zinc and 77 per cent of the aluminum die casting metal consumption totals. The balance represents "captive" production by end-product manufacturers. It may be noted, in passing, that with few exceptions the larger captive producers are also very substantial purchasers of die castings and indicate that they will continue to both buy and make in increasing volume but at relatively stable ratios. Die casting designing consciousness increases the number of die cast applications included in the products of these customers as a result of captive experience. The same experience forecasts expansion of die casting facilities and use with no major changes in the buy and make ratio indicated.

While the accompanying table showing End Use Distribution Of Die Casting Sales In 1955 indicates continued high concentration to automotive and appliance customers, a better guide to the soundness and growth of die casting use is the gross use trend in each of the 12 categories. End use records are available since 1949.

Data has been extracted to portray this growth and is shown in the table covering Trend Of Use Of Die Castings By Customer Industry Groups. Excluding shipments for national defense, zinc die casting use shows gains in 8 of 11 customer industry groups and aluminum an even better record with a drop in use indicated in only one of the 11 groups. Zinc die casting use, in addition to automotive and appliance gains of 185 million pounds, showed a net gain of some 9 million pounds in other uses. Aluminum die casting use gained 71 million pounds in automotive and appliances and over 20 million pounds for other uses.

Sales value of job shop produced die castings reached $457,500,000 in 1955. The value of sales figure as stated is based upon die castings only and does not include the value of plating or other finishing sold by the die caster or die casting die and tooling charges. The value of such sales and charges which are part of the industry's gross sales volume may be safely estimated at in excess of $250,000,000. No sales value is available for captive produced die castings since

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END USE DISTRIBUTION OF DIE CASTING SALES IN 1955

(All Figures in Pounds)

1955 SALES DISTRIBUTION OF JOB SHOP PRODUCED DIE CASTINGS TO WIDE CUSTOMER INDUSTRY GROUPS

Key	END USE INDUSTRY GROUPS	ZINC % Of Total	ZINC Estimated Pounds	ALUMINUM % of Total	ALUMINUM Estimated Pounds	MAGNESIUM % Of Total	MAGNESIUM Estimated Pounds
A	Agricultural Equipment: Mining, and Construction Machinery	1.1	6,000,000	2.3	6,250,000	0.1	6,500
B	Automotive (motor vehicles except military)	59.6	327,000,000	43.3	117,000,000	37.5	1,950,000
C	Other Transportation (except Military)	0.9	5,000,000	1.5	4,000,000	0.6	30,000
D	Industrial Machines and Tools; Commercial Equipment	6.7	37,000,000	15.0	40,000,000	34.6	1,800,000
E	Electronics	1.6	9,000,000	0.8	2,250,000	0.2	12,000
F	Office and Business Machines and Equipment	2.1	11,500,000	4.6	12,500,000	6.1	320,000
G	Builders Hardware; Plumbing and Heating	4.7	26,000,000	2.7	7,300,000	0.5	25,500
H	Photographic Equipment; Optical, Recording, Scientific and Measuring Devices	2.0	11,000,000	5.3	14,500,000	1.6	85,000
K	Timing Devices and Clocks	1.0	5,500,000	1.1	3,000,000	0.1	6,000
L	Home Appliances	18.5	102,000,000	18.7	50,500,000	7.6	395,000
M	Toys; Jewelry; Personal and Sporting Goods	1.2	6,500,000	2.1	5,700,000	0.5	25,000
N	National Defense	0.6	3,500,000	2.6	7,000,000	10.6	550,000
	TOTALS BY METALS	100.0	550,000,000	100.0	270,000,000	100.0	5,200,000

Note: Data represent total job shop sales. Captive use not included.
Source: Reports of Members to American Die Casting Institute.

they are included in end product prices and are not calculated as separate commodities.

The $457,500,000 sales figure exceeds the previous high year of 1953 when sales totalled $319,000,000 by 40 per cent. Zinc die casting sales accounted for $232,000,000; aluminum die castings $214,000,000; magnesium die castings $6,500,000 and brass die castings about $5,000,000 of the 1955 total.

TREND OF USE OF DIE CASTINGS BY CUSTOMER INDUSTRY GROUPS

(All Figures in Pounds)

Key	END USE INDUSTRY GROUPS	ZINC 1955 Total	ZINC Previous High Consumption	ZINC Year	ALUMINUM 1955 Total	ALUMINUM Previous High Consumption	ALUMINUM Year
A	Agricultural Equipment; Mining, and Construction Machinery	6,000,000	3,200,000	1952	6,250,000	5,550,000	1953
B	Automotive (motor vehicles except military)	327,000,000	173,250,000	1950	117,000,000	57,900,000	1954
C	Other Transportation (except Military)	5,000,000	9,925,000	1951	4,000,000	3,200,000	1952
D	Industrial Machines and Tools; Commercial Equipment	37,000,000	27,850,000	1953	40,000,000	29,400,000	1954
E	Electronics	9,000,000	13,400,000	1953	2,250,000	3,900,000	1953
F	Office and Business Machines and Equipment	11,500,000	8,600,000	1953	12,500,000	8,100,000	1950
G	Builders Hardware; Plumbing and Heating	26,000,000	23,000,000	1950	7,300,000	5,200,000	1054
H	Photographic Equipment; Optical, Recording, Scientific and Measuring Devices	11,000,000	9,000,000	1953	14,500,000	14,700,000	1950
K	Timing Devices and Clocks	5,500,000	4,100,000	1953	3,000,000	2,800,000	1953
L	Home Appliances	102,000,000	71,000,000	1950	50,000,000	39,350,000	1950
M	Toys; Jewelry; Personal and Sporting Goods	6,500,000	9,750,000	1950	5,700,000	2,600,000	1953
N	National Defense	3,500,000	25,100,000	1951	7,000,000	35,000,000	1953

Note: Data represent total job shop sales. Captive use not included.
Source: Reports of Members to American Die Casting Institute.

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FAIR SILVER PRICE NECESSARY TO HELP STIMULATE DOMESTIC PRODUCTION OF VITALLY-NEEDED METALS

Current Quotation High Only in Comparison With Ruinously Low Levels During Depression; No Logic to Proposal to Repeal Gov't Purchase Act

By E. O. SOWERWINE, Vice President, Anaconda Company

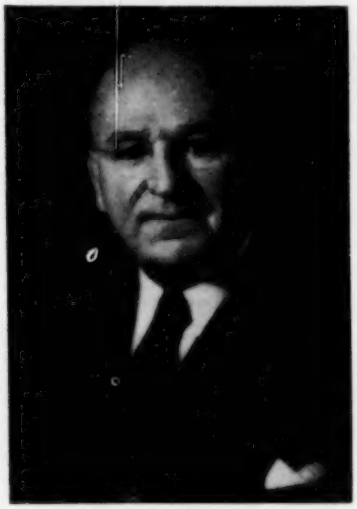
THE mere fact that this meeting is being held under the auspices of the National Western Mining Conference is sufficient evidence that every one in this room is familiar with S. 1427, the bill introduced on March 4, 1955 by Senator Green to repeal existing legislation under which silver produced from ores mined in the United States is eligible for delivery to the Treasury.

There is no logic or reason for this proposal. The only excuse for it is the desire of silver users to buy their raw material at a lower price. That is a laudable desire on their part from an extremely narrow point of view. But the price of silver is high only in comparison with the ruinously low prices which prevailed during the depression. Silver never sold at less than the monetary price of $1.29 per ounce until after 1873. It exceeded that price in 1919 and 1920. It would doubtless do so again were it not for the authority given the Treasury under the Act of July 31, 1946 to sell at 91 cents per ounce.

If that provision were repealed the Treasury could not sell any silver at less than the monetary price and only then if the value of silver in monetary reserves amounted to 25 per cent of the total gold and silver value. You would all like to buy your supplies at a lower price. But if you interceded with your representatives in Congress to secure special legislation for your own individual benefit, which was definitely detrimental to the best interests of the country and to an overwhelming majority of your fellow citizens, you surely would want to have some good argument for it.

Washington Hearings

Representatives of the silver users testified at the hearings on this bill in Washington, July 25th, 1955. They showed a woeful ignorance not only of the history of monetary legislation but of their own problems. Aside from urging lower price for silver their testimony pertained almost entirely to tariffs and to the high wages in the United States compared to those paid in other countries. The president of the Silver Users Association stated



E. O. SOWERWINE

that his company had considered the advisability of buying all their silver from England and paying the tariff, as they would get it for less.

A thorough check-up of all silver selling agencies developed the fact that none of them ever sold an ounce of silver to his company. Furthermore there is not and never has been any tariff on silver. What he was talking about was semi-manufactured silverware and wages. And the wages you pay are probably higher than the wages paid by the silver users. It is the ever mounting cost of wages which has increased the cost and price of all manufactured commodities. In fact the entire cost of production, except for whatever value is allocated to raw materials in place is the accumulation of wages in cost of equipment, supplies, power, transportation and all other factors of cost from the natural resource to final delivery of the finished product to the ultimate consumer. This is equally true of the nitrogen in the air, magnesium in ocean water, or oil, coal or ore in the ground.

Mining Operations

You men know mining and its problems, but most of your fellow citizens have not the slightest conception of what is involved in the prospecting, development and operation of a mine. Most people believe that you just dig out copper, lead, zinc, silver, gold or other metals. You know it isn't that simple. What you mine is ORE. If it won't pay its way it isn't ore but merely mineralized rock. It is the combined recoverable value of all the metals in the rock compared with the cost of mining, concentrating, smelting, refining, transportation and all other costs which determines whether it is ore — and profit rather than loss.

Practically all the silver produced in the United States is contained in the same ore from which other metals are recovered. It is a co-product and in many cases it is only the presence of silver in the ore — and a fair price for it — which makes possible the production of those base metals required for peace time uses, which were so vitally essential as critical and strategic metals in the winning of two World Wars, and which may be needed with equal urgency in the future.

Silver A Strategic Metal

But silver is also a strategic metal. It did yeoman service in both wars. In the first world war Great Britain was dependent for essential supplies upon India and the Far East where silver was the principal monetary metal. Great Britain did not have the silver to meet her requirements and German propaganda was being successfully waged against the value of British paper currency. The only large available supply of silver was in the U. S. Treasury. This was made available under the Pittman Act in the amount of 209,000,000 ounces which was subsequently replaced from domestic mines — without cost or loss of a single dollar to the American taxpayer. This sale was of incalculable value to Great Britain and according to Lord Reading was one of the most important contributions by this country to the winning of that war.

A somewhat similar situation developed in the second world war when the strategic stockpile of silver in the Treasury made it possible to lend 410,814,344.19 ounces to our allies. In addition 167,380,240.92 ounces were sold to industry for purposes approved by the War Production Board and 902,000,000 ounces were made available for bus bars and similar purposes in defense plants, thus free-

Excerpts of address before meeting of National Western Mining Conference, Denver, Colo., February 3, 1956.

ing an equal quantity of copper for direct war uses. Thus total utilized in this war effort exceeded 1,480,000,000 ounces, or more than forty times the total production in the United States in 1955.

The charge has been made that the acquisition of newly mined domestic silver by the Treasury is a subsidy to the mining companies. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The fact, startling as it may seem to some, is that the entire quantity of domestic silver acquired since the proclamation by the President on December 21, 1933 to the present day has not cost the Treasury or the taxpayers of the United States one red cent, but has resulted in a net seigniorage profit of almost two billion dollars.

Silver was the first standard in America. Following the Declaration of Independence, the first Financial law, passed by the Continental Congress on September 2, 1776, made the silver dollar the unit of value. The dollar was defined by Congress on April 2, 1792, as 371.25 grains of silver. Except for minor variations with respect to alloy, that definition has never been changed.

Was Mining From 1776 to 1873

From that date until 1873 silver was money, whether coined or uncoined, and the laws of the United States provided for the free and unlimited coinage of any silver delivered to the Mint, without reference to its origin. The present laws in effect provide for the free and unlimited coinage of 70 per cent of the silver produced from mines in the United States, if the owner "voluntarily consents that the Mint may deduct and retain of such silver so received thirty per cent as seigniorage for services performed by the Government of the United States relative to the coinage and delivery of silver dollars." Initial legislation under the Proclamation by the President on December 21, 1933, made mandatory the coining into standard silver dollars, but on April 10, 1935 the regulations were revised for the tenderer to receive from the Mint "standard silver dollars, silver certificates or any other coin or currency of the United States."

There has been a lot of loose talk about sales, purchase and price silver delivered to the Treasury. In none of this legislation is there any reference to Purchase or Price.

While there were six proclamations by the President, with varying rates of seigniorage, all asquisitions of silver produced from ores mined in the United States after July 1, 1939 come under Public—No. 165—76th Congress (H. R. 3325) Approved July 6, 1939 as amended by the Act Approved July 31, 1946.

The only effect of this amendment was to reduce the seigniorage from 45 per cent to 30 per cent and to authorize the Treasury to sell silver for industrial uses at not less than 90.5c per fine ounce. As a result of this atuhorization the Treasury Department fixed a price of 91c per ounce for sales to the trade.

Handy & Harman Price

During this entire period up to July 14, 1955 the price of foreign silver as quoted by Handy & Harman was below the equivalent price for Government acquisitions. There is also a slight differential due to the fact that the equivalent of the Government quotation is per ounce 1000 fine, whereas Handy & Harman quotation is per ounce 999 fine. On July 14, 1955 Handy & Harman quotation was advanced from 90.125c to 90.5c. The next day it moved up to 90.75c, was increased on September 30th to 91.875 and on October 11th to 92.00c per ounce.

While it would appear that the Government selling price of 91c per ounce would be a ceiling beyond which the domestic price could not advance, it should be noted that there was no increase in the Government sales price of 91c but, having exhausted the immediately available supply of silver in the East, the Treasury Department notified the fabricators that they would have to accept delivery of Government sales in the West. Most of the fabricating is done in the East and Handy & Harman quotation is for delivery in New York. The increased cost of transportation from the West to the East accounted for Handy & Harman price in excess of the Government sales price. The cost of such transportation was decreased by shipping by truck in 10 ton lots, which resulted in Handy & Harman quotation dropping to 91.625c on October 19, 1955. Since that date there have been only minor fluctuations in the open market price.

Government price does continue to act as a ceiling and will continue so to act unless or until there is a decrease in the seigniorage below the 30 per cent required under the Act of July 31, 1946.

Silver is important — even vital — to the mining industry, but the all important question for you, for every American citizen and for peace and progress throughout the civilized world is money, honest money, that will restore confidence, re-establish and maintain world commerce on a truly international basis. Gold and Silver combined for centuries to fill that role. From the beginning of history until after the Franco-Prussian war, bimetallism functioned throughout the world, but never on a truly international basis. There was always sufficient difference in the ratio of value of one metal to the other in different countries to make profitable the export of one or the other.

What sorrows might have been spared to mankind if a uniform ratio had been established, if each nation had modified its monetary legislation by only that tiny fraction of an ounce required to established a world-wide basis of exchange. National bimetallism has always failed, but international bimetallism could not fail. No one can honestly claim that international bimetallism has failed. It has never existed. It has never been tried. Reliance on gold alone has been the experiment. It failed to meet the test as evidenced by the fact that every country in the world had abandoned the gold standard by the end of 1933.

Pact Must Be Reached

Some day peace must come to the world. It can be maintained only by international trade. Some agreement must be reached by a conclave of nations as to what will be used as money. The statement embodied in the message of President Roosevelt to the Congress of the United States on May 22, 1934 may well be the keynote to that agreement:-

"We can proceed with this program of increasing our store of silver for use as a part of the metallic reserve for our paper

(Continued on page 19)

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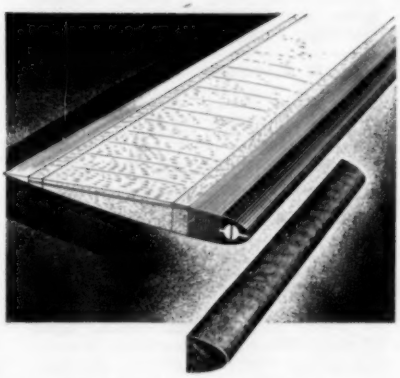
BUSINESS IN MOTION

To our Colleagues in American Business . . .

When close dimensional tolerances are required in an extruded shape, plus heightened tensile strength, and a fine finish, the shape is drawn through a die after extrusion. If there are special requirements as to straightness, the shape may also be straightened, as necessary, either by hand or by machine. These processes are expensive, but they produce a product that is accurately pre-formed, so that machining is markedly reduced, so much so as to effect remarkable savings. However, there is another way to take advantage of the economy of extruded shapes. Sometimes a "plain extruded" shape will do, thus saving the time and expense of drawing and straightening.



It all depends on what is really needed. Revere had an outstanding example of this recently. A rush order was received, and we could not meet the requested delivery date because of the time required to make new extrusion dies. On being told this, the purchasing agent visited our mill to see what could be done. A mutual study of the facts showed that the shape is to be applied to the leading edges of helicopter blades, and that both the shape and the wood are routed to make a close fit for the application of an adhesive. The shape is also tapered. Several things became evident. First, the original specifications were tighter than required. Second, shapes produced by the customer's original die, in our possession, would be slightly oversize, but not enough to be significant, in view of the subsequent machining. Third, by using that original die, and eliminating drawing, we could fill the order on time — and save the customer six cents a pound as well.

Now that we both knew that some of the dimensional and physical tolerances were not absolutely necessary, Revere was able to go ahead. The die was put in one of our extrusion presses, the metal forced through it, cut off to exact lengths, and shipped. This made it possible for the customer to complete his first blade on the day specified in his contract. We all worked fast, but no matter how quickly we labored, we could not possibly have met the essential delivery date on the basis of the original specifications. Close collaboration on what we call Quality Control provided the solution. Incidentally, brass was chosen for the part, because of its density, its resistance to corrosion, and the ease with which it can be machined.

Both our customer and ourselves are proud of the accomplishment reported here. It was made possible only by a thorough examination by both of us of the entire background of the order, the fabrication methods and end use, plus what the mill could do if it did not have to make new dies. We would like to suggest that when, as sometimes happens, a supplier cannot meet a date on a special order, you sit down with him and examine specifications to see if they really need to be so tight. You may find that a more or less run-of-the-mill product will do, thereby saving much time and money too.

REVERE COPPER AND BRASS INCORPORATED

Founded by Paul Revere in 1801

Executive Offices: **230 Park Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.**

LIQUIDATION OF U.K. STRATEGIC METAL STOCKPILE NOT EXPECTED TO HAVE DISRUPTING MARKET EFFECT

Little or No Recession Forecast for Copper Price in Near Future; Spot Tin Remains Tight; Lead and Zinc Firmed by Strength in U.S.

March 8, 1956

TOWARDS the end of February a Government White Paper on Defense announced with regard to Britain's strategic stockpile that holdings of industrial raw materials could be run down to some extent without risk, in the light of the new defense priorities. The Government has decided to make a start on this in the 1956-57 financial year (beginning April) but it was stated that care would be taken to avoid disrupting the markets. Where substantial quantities of any commodity were involved the arrangements would be discussed with the appropriate interests.

Britain's stockpile of metals is very small by comparison with that of the United States but it contains substantial tonnages of copper, lead and zinc and some tin. There was naturally, therefore, much interest in this announcement but so far no reliable indications have been obtainable as to which metals, or in what sort of quantities, the Government plans liquidation of strategic stocks. On the whole the chances are that the quantities involved, if liquidated over a period, will have little disrupting effect on markets.

New Highs on LME

During the past month copper prices on the London Metal Exchange have touched a succession of new peaks, the latest being £433 a ton for cash in the early days of March. Not the least interesting aspect of this situation is that this remarkable strength of the London market has occurred during a period in which the copper trade in the U. K. has been undergoing a distinctly quiet period and the upward pressure on prices here has come mainly from the United States.

Indeed since trading on the London Metal Exchange was resumed after the war there has never been a clearer indication that prices fixed on it are a reflection of the international situation rather than of local significance. On a purely national basis prices for copper here would undoubtedly have been lower in recent weeks; not only has consumer demand dried up almost completely, except for material specified against period pricing contracts, but a number of consumers have, in fact actually resold some copper — most of which has been snapped up for shipment to the United States where the voracious demand of the consumers seems to be large enough to gobble up any surplus metal which appears anywhere in the world and still leave them hungry for more.

By L. H. TARRING
London, England

In recent weeks there has been further slowing down in the rate of activity of the motor car industry here, while the raising of the bank rate to 5½ per cent and the further increase in the minimum down payment on hire purchase goods has seriously affected demand for consumer durable goods such as radios, television sets, washing machines, refrigerators, etc. How soon the lull in demand for this class of goods can be expected to give way to more active conditions is impossible to answer at the moment but it seems a fairly safe prediction that 1956 is unlikely to match the remarkably high copper consumption achieved in 1955.

In the opening weeks of the year further substantial shipments of wire and cable have been made to Russia against earlier contracts, but there has been no news of fresh Russian buying recently. The announcement of big electrification plans by British Railways, utilizing alternating current from the grid and overhead conductor wires instead of the third rail system are, however, an encouraging long-term development.

The increase in the Rhodesian Selection Trust group's fixed price to U. K. consumers which took effect on February 27 brought the price to £385 a ton c. i. f., electrolytic copper wirebars basis, subject to change at 24 hours' notice. No surprise was occasioned by this announcement; indeed some surprise had been expressed that earlier action had not been taken. Some interest has been shown however, in the fact that the new figure is roughly equivalent to 49 cent a lb., the level to which there is quite widespread expectation the U. S. domestic producers will move their price.

On the whole Europe has also been a quiet market for copper in recent weeks although there have been one or two flashes of demand from Western Germany. That country is of course getting under way with its re-armament program now and may be expected to require more metal for that purpose, but on the other hand inflationary trends are also in evidence there. The raising of the German bank rate to 4½ per cent on March 7, while not as drastic as the earlier move in the U. K., can hardly be regarded as a favorable development for industry at large. Most people here have almost given up trying to guess what the copper price will do and it is noticeable that despite the tempting bait of a price in the region of £430 a ton bear selling on the open market has been conspicuously absent. The answer to the immediate situation lies in America, and recent news from there indicates little or no recession in the reasonable near future.

Gymnastic Tin Prices

During the past few weeks the price of spot tin has been doing some gymnastic feats, one of which rocketed it up to £900 (paid on February 27) although the official close that

U. K. COPPER STATISTICS

Stocks of both blister and refined copper at the end of December showed a slight decline on the end-November figures at 19,570 tons and 56,627 tons respectively. Of the December figures, 32,590 tons of refined were held by consumers and 3,613 in L. M. E. approved warehouses. Production of primary refined was up on the November total at 12,385 tons (11,364 tons November) and production of secondary was 8,732 tons (8,883 tons).

Consumption during December at 41,130 tons was lower than the November total of 48,690 tons reports the British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics, full details are given below:-

	Dec. 1955	Jan.-Dec 1954	Jan.-Dec 1955
UNALLOYED COPPER PRODUCTS			
Wire (1) (2)	21,610	200,055	238,728
Rods, Bars & Sections (2)	1,725	14,767	19,155
Sheet, Srtip & Plate	4,958	60,364	63,184
Tubes	4,010	46,963	50,059
Castings & Misc.	650	6,000	6,450
ALLOYED COPPER PRODUCTS			
Wire	1,496	17,503	18,962
Rods, Bars & Sections	10,952	132,142	149,888
Sheet, Strip & Plate	11,469	125,764	138,562
Tubes	1,907	18,650	22,153
Castings & Misc.	6,553	60,930	72,072
Copper Sulphate	4,150	51,053	41,039
TOTAL ALL PRODUCTS	69,480	734,191	820,252
Copper Content of Output	56,061	580,138	659,529
Consumption of Re-Copper (3)	41,130	448,413	496,467
Consumption of Copper & Alloy Scrap (4) (copper content)	14,931	131,725	163,062

Note: (1) Consumption of H. C. Copper and Cadmium Copper Wire Rods for Wire. (2) In order to be comparable with similar statistics for other countries, production of wire rods for export as such has been transferred from "Rods, Bars and Sections" to "Wire". (3) Virgin and Secondary Refined Copper. (4) Consumption of copper in scrap is obtained by the difference between copper content of output and consumption of refined copper, and should be considered over a period since monthly figures of scrap consumption are affected by variations in the amount of work in progress.

AVERAGE BRITISH PRICES FOR COPPER, TIN, LEAD, ZINC

(Per Long Ton)

Mean of Bid and Asked Cash Quotation at Close of Morning Session on London Metal Exchange

	COPPER			TIN			LEAD		ZINC	
	Cash	3 Months	Settlement	Cash	3 Months	Settlement	Current Month	3rd Following	Current Month	3rd Following
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1954 Averages ..	248 17 11	239 17 7	249 0 11	719 8 11	709 17 7	720 6 7	98 2 12	91 7 4	78 5 4	77 16 11
1955 Averages ..	351 14 11	341 0 3	352 5 6	740 2 12	736 12 11	740 12 8	105 17 3	105 9 6	90 13 4	89 12 3
1956										
January	392 4 7	378 13 10	392 14 1	814 4 4	788 13 2	815 0 11	118 11 4	116 10 0	100 16 9	97 13 2
February	403 15 11	389 2 10	404 3 10	805 10 6	774 0 11	807 3 4	119 7 6	115 8 5	100 8 1	96 7 6

day was a little less. At the same time the backwardation widened out to £65 a ton.

The main reason for this vertiginous rise was the fear of a major strike of Malayan tin mines at a time when the spot supply position in this country was precariously tight. Only 24 hours later cash tin was selling at £70 a ton less and the backwardation had come down to £45 a ton, thanks to news that the strike had been averted, while a certain amount of tin was attracted towards the London market by the remarkably high prices which had developed there.

The news that the formal depositing of Indonesia's ratification of the Tin Agreement in London may not be possible for some weeks, or even months, has cast a further cloud over the forward outlook for tin. It now seems possible that American stockpiling contracts may end before the International Agreement becomes operative and that in consequence the market will be faced with surplus production with, for a time at any rate, no buffer stock to absorb it. Despite this easy outlook there is every indication that spot supplies will remain tight for some little time yet and the continuance of wide backwardations is probable. A watchful eye is being kept on the Middle East political situation as obviously any trouble in this area, which lies between the main tin producers of the East and the big consuming countries of the West could have serious repercussions on tin.

Meanwhile some experts consider that the probable excess of world production over world industrial requirements this year will be less than was at one time thought likely, but nobody believes that consumption will actually overtake output yet awhile.

U. K. LEAD STATISTICS

Stocks of English refined lead in the U. K. at the end of December totalled 13,793 tons compared with 13,299 tons in November, and stocks of imported virgin lead were 27,194 tons (25,111 tons November). Total imports during the month were 17,515 tons and production was 7,488 tons. Consumption of imported virgin lead during the month was 15,432 tons (21,767 tons in November) and English refined 6,790 tons (5,315 tons).

Full details, as reported by the British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics are given below:-

	Dec.	Jan.-Dec.	
	1955	1954	1955
Cables	9,283	85,825	109,090
Batteries - as metal	2,807	30,587r	32,006
Battery Oxides	2,255	27,601r	28,762
Tetraethyl Lead	2,149	15,229	21,770
Other Oxides & Compounds	2,072	27,385r	28,243
White Lead	982	11,801	11,464
Shot	341	5,039	4,699
Sheet & Pipe	5,409	78,594	78,843
Foil & Collapsible Tubes	481	4,831	5,217
Other Rolled & Extruded	638	7,795	8,360
Solder	1,004	12,531	13,408
Alloys	1,253	15,076	15,768
Misc. Uses	1,015	13,593	13,164
TOTAL CONSUMPTION ..	29,689	335,887r	370,794
MONTHLY AVERAGE:		27,991r	30,900
of which:			
Imported Virgin Lead	15,432	192,073	212,074
English Refined ..	6,790	65,809	68,472
Scrap Including Remelted	7,467	78,005	90,248

Note: r - Revised.

U. K. TIN STATISTICS

Stocks of tin at the end of December totalled 2,999 tons compared with 2,935 tons at the end of November. Of the December total 1,377 tons were held by consumers and 1,622 in LME warehouses. Consumption during the month was 1,689 tons, a drop from the 2,081 tons in November.

The British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics reports details of consumption as follows:-

	Dec.	Jan.-Dec.	
	1955	1954	1955
TINPLATE	708	9,896	9,847
TINNING:			
Copper Wire	40	493	507
Steel Wire	10	113	112
Other	60	856	802
TOTAL	110	1,462	1,441
SOLDER	193	2,046	2,428
ALLOYS:			
Whitemetal	283	3,581	3,741
Bronze & Gunmetal	216	2,076	2,508
Other	30	464	445
TOTAL	559	6,121	6,760
WROUGHT TIN (1)			
Foil & Sheets	31	319	338
Collapsible Tubes ..	34	384	422
Pipes, Wire & Capsules	4	54	50
TOTAL	69	757	810
CHEMICALS (2)	69	959	1,033
OTHER USES (3) ..	11	148	137
TOTAL ALL TRADES ..	1,689	21,389	22,390

Notes: (1) Includes Compo and "B" Metal. (2) Mainly Tin Oxide. (3) Mainly Powder.

Lead Demand Sustained

The lead market here has continued to some extent under the influence of the Australian dockworkers' strike which was recently settled but which has left a good deal of uncertainty in the waterside labor outlook in Australia. It seems almost certain that later on there will be a hiatus in supplies of Australian metal reaching here and consumers' stocks are not heavy. Moreover demand for lead has kept up very well on the whole, this metal having been less adversely affected by restrictions on consumer credit than some of the others.

The pressure for supplies at times pushed prices to a level where they attracted some Mexican lead away from the American market, but whether U. S. producers will be prepared to see any substantial business of this kind develop without altering their price is open to doubt.

The severe weather in February slowed down building operations and curtailed requirements of lead pipes and sheets somewhat and dearer money and other Government restrictions may mean that over the remainder of the year the building industry will not be as good a customer for lead as it was in 1955.

Slack conditions in the motor car trade are not helpful to the building industry but despite these adverse factors business as a whole has kept up pretty well, and as long as a firm market continues in the U. S. A. a high level of prices is likely to be maintained here.

Zinc Market

In zinc, as in copper, events of the past few weeks have demonstrated that the present strength of the market comes mainly from America.

Events in the U. K. have conspired to slow down zinc demand here as not only have the brass industry and the die casters suffered to some extent from the recession in the motor car trade but they have also been hit by a marked lull in the demand for consumer durable goods due to the credit squeeze.

As a result, consumer buying in this country has been slack but supplies of zinc of all grades remain far from plentiful. Indeed even G. o. b., which for some time has been in the most satisfactory supply, has suffered a shrinkage in reserves in recent weeks.

The Australian dockworkers' strike interfered with shipments of zinc concentrates for a time but, thanks to adequate stocks at British smelters, this had no ill effects on the output of metal.

U. K. ZINC STATISTICS

The British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics reports stocks of zinc at the end of December at 49,962 tons compared with the end-November total of 50,678 tons. Of the December stocks 21,221 tons were held by consumers and 854 tons were in L. M. E. approved warehouses.

Production during December totalled 8,353 tons (6,685 tons in November), and consumption (full details of which are given below) was 20,651 tons during the month.

	Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	
	1955	1954	1955
Brass	9,683	109,006	121,598
Galvanising	8,449	106,620	107,535
of which:			
General	2,848	33,626	34,743
Sheet	2,402	35,277	33,566
Wire	1,820	21,266	22,306
Tube	1,379	16,451	16,920
Rolled Zinc	2,277	22,779	23,067
Zinc Oxide	2,259	29,543	29,926
Zinc Diecasting & Forming Alloy	4,147	35,334	41,452
Zinc Dust	832	9,344	10,998
Misc. Uses	1,036	11,891	12,021
TOTAL ALL TRADES	28,683	324,517	346,597
of which:			
Virgin Zinc: High Purity (99.99%) ..	4,469	38,398	45,074
Electro & High Grade (99.95%) ..	5,709	66,847	66,248
Prime Western g.o.b. & debased	10,473	135,117	140,028
Remelted Zinc	509	5,149	5,778
Brass & other copper alloy Scrap (zinc content)	4,317	45,948	52,649
Residues etc. (zinc content)	3,206	33,058	36,820

United States Duties on Principal Ore and Metal Imports

(Including Revisions in Effect June 6, 1951, Under Torquay Agreements)

(Quantities Are in Pounds Unless Otherwise Stated; n.s.p.f. Stands for "Not Specially Provided For.")

COPPER

NOTE—The excise tax of 4c a pound on copper (which was reduced to 2c a pound by the Geneva Trade Agreement) was suspended in April, 1947, until March 31, 1949, and on expiration it was further suspended until June 30, 1950. The tax was reimposed on July 1, 1950. It was suspended again on May 22, 1951, retroactive to April 1, 1951, and until February 15, 1953, and again until June 30, 1954. Suspension further extended to June 30, 1955, and again until June 30, 1958.

Copper ore and concentrates, usable as flux, etc., copper content	free
Copper ore and concentrates, product of Cuba and Philippines, copper content	free
Copper ore and concentrates, copper content	free
Regulus, black, or coarse copper, and cement copper, copper content	free
Unrefined black, blister, and converter copper in pigs or converter bars, copper content	free
Refined copper in ingots, plates or bars, copper content	free
Copper rolls, rods or sheets	1¼c lb.
Copper seamless tubes and tubing	3½c lb.
Copper plain wire	12½%
Copper brazed tubes	5½c lb.
Old and scrap copper, fit only for remanufacture; and scale and clippings, copper content	free

BRASS

Brass rods, sheets, plates, bars, strips, muntz or yellow metal sheets, sheathing, bolts, piston rods, shafting and bronze rods, tubes and sheets	2c lb.
Brass tubes and tubing, seamless	2c lb.
Brass tubes, brazed, angles and channels	6c lb.
Brass and bronze wire	12½%

LEAD

NOTE—Import duties on lead-bearing ores, flue dust, and mattes of all kinds, lead bullion or base bullion, lead in pigs and bars, lead dross, reclaimed lead and antimonial lead were suspended Feb. 12, 1952, and reimposed on June 24, 1952. Lead scrap duty was reimposed July 1, 1952.

Lead-bearing ores and mattes, n. s. p. f., lead content	¾c lb.
Bullion or base bullion, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
Pigs and bars, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
Reclaimed, scrap, dross, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
Babbitt metal and solder, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
Pipe, sheet, shot, glaziers' lead, and wire	1 5/16c lb.
Type metal and antimonial lead, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
White lead	1.05c lb.
Litharge	1¼c lb.
Red lead	15/16c lb.
Orange mineral	1c lb.

ZINC

NOTE—Import duties on zinc-bearing ores, and on zinc in blocks, pigs and slabs were suspended Feb. 12, 1952, and reimposed on July 24, 1952. Tax on old zinc and dross and skimmings reimposed July 1, 1953.

Zinc-bearing ores, except pyrites containing not more than 3% zinc, zinc content	6/10c lb.
Zinc contained in zinc-bearing ores, n. e. s., not recoverable, zinc content	6/10c lb.
Zinc, old and worn out, fit only for remanufacture	¾c lb.
Dross and skimmings	¾c lb.
Zinc in blocks, pigs, or slabs	7/10c lb.
Zinc in sheets	1c lb.
Zinc sheets, plated with nickel or other base metal, or solutions	1¼c lb.
Zinc dust	7/10c lb.
Zinc die-casting alloys	12½%
Zinc oxide and leaded zinc oxides containing not more than 25% lead, dry	3/5c lb.
ground in or mixed with oil or water	1c lb.

MISCELLANEOUS METALS AND ORES

Aluminum, metal and alloys, crude, except alloys elsewhere provided for	1½c lb.
Aluminum scrap	free
Aluminum plates, sheets, bars, rods, circles, squares, etc	3c lb.
Antimony ore, antimony content	free
Antimony metal and regulus	2c lb.
Antimony needle or liquidated	¼c lb.
Antimony oxide	1c lb.
Antimony sulphides	½c lb. & 12½%
Arsenic, metallic	3c lb.
Arsenious acid or white arsenic	free
Bauxite, crude*	free
Bauxite, refined	¼c lb.
Bismuth	1⅞%
Bismuth salts and compounds	35%
Beryllium metal and compounds	25%
Beryllium ore	free
Cadmium	3⅝c lb.
Cadmium flue dust, cadmium content	free
Chrome ore or chromite	free
Cobalt ore and concentrates, cobalt content	free
Chrome or chromium metal	12½%
Cobalt metal	free
Magnesium, metallic	20c lb.
Magnesium scrap	free
Magnesium alloys, powder, sheets, wire	20c lb. & 10%
Manganese ores, containing over 10% manganese, manganese content	¼c lb., except Cuba, free
Molybdenum ore or concentrates, molybdenum content	35c lb.
Nickel ore, matte and oxide	free
Nickel and alloys, nickel chief value, n. s. p. f., in pigs, ingots, shot, cubes, grains, cathodes, or similar forms	1¼c lb.
Nickel, bars, rods, plates, sheets, castings, strips, wire or electrodes	12½%
Nickel tubes, tubing	6¼%
(if cold rolled, drawn or worked—2½% extra)	
Nickel scrap	free
Platinum, ores, platinum content, oz. troy	free
Platinum, grain, nuggets, sponge and scrap, oz. troy	free
Platinum in ingots, bars, sheets, or plates, not less than ⅛ in. thick, oz. troy	free
Quicksilver or mercury	25c lb.
Selenium and salts	free
Tantalum	12½%
Tin ore, cassiterite, and black oxide of tin, tin content	free
Tin in bars, blocks, pigs, grain, granulated, and scrap, and alloys, chief value tin, n. s. p. f.	free
Tungsten ore or concentrates, tungsten content	50c lb.

*Crude bauxite import duty suspended for two years, effective July 16, 1954.

ANACONDA'S U. S. CHILEAN-COPPER SALES BASED ON LONDON METAL EXCHANGE PRICE, DATE OF SHIPMENT

U. K. Quotation Hits New High; Fabricators Boost Mill Product Prices; Lead and Zinc Steady; Tin Reacts to Middle East News; Silver Firmer

March 9, 1956

COPPER prices got on an escalator during the month in review and it was anyone's guess on which floor the red metal would get off. New record prices were established in all world major trading centers. In the domestic market, primary producers at 46.00c and custom smelters at 53.50c to 54.00c were at their highest levels since Civil war days. On the London Metal Exchange (on March 6), spot copper was at the equivalent of 54.25c with forward at 52.625c. Effective February 27, the Rhodesian Selection Trust fixed price for U. K. consumers was increased £25 to a basis of £385 a gross ton, equivalent to 48.125c a pound.

Domestic custom smelters in this country were paying 44.50 to 45.00c a pound for No. 2 heavy copper and wire scrap on March 5, and even at this level were not getting much material. Reflecting higher prices they have been paying for scrap, ingot makers increased their selling prices for brass and bronze ingots 1.50c to 4.00c a pound on February 27.

Pricewise, tin also reacted to factors that partly influenced copper, such as developments in the Middle East. Lead and zinc were steady. Silver continued to fluctuate and the latest trend was upward, with the New York price established at 91.125c on March 2. Aluminum was firmly maintained at 24.40c a pound but secondary aluminum ingot selling prices eased throughout the period in review.

Copper Zooms

As reported in the Late News section of this report last month, Anaconda moved up 3.00c to 46.00c a pound on February 18, and Kennecott and Phelps Dodge increased their prices to that level on February 21. The first intimation that the price was likely to be increased came in the form of cable advices indicating that Chile's Minister of Finance was planning to ask Anaconda and Kennecott to raise their prices by 3.00c to 5.00c a pound on the copper that they mine in Chile and sell in the United States.

Chile, which derives its greatest revenue from the copper that is produced in that country, has permitted the two American mining companies to sell only 33 per cent of their Chilean output in the U. S., and has insisted that 60 per cent be sold abroad at the highest prices obtainable. In that manner, Chilean copper brought as much as 50.00c a pound in the foreign markets.

On February 27, the Rhodesian Selection Trust's price for copper to British consumers was increased to the equivalent of 48.125c a pound, the first change by the RST since September 5, 1955, when its price of £360 (45.00c a pound) was established. The new price is subject to change on 24-hour notice.

Meanwhile, prices on the London Metal Exchange tended upward despite the British Government's anti-inflationary moves. With the LME copper price hitting 54.25c on March 6, there appeared to be no bounds for the U. K. price, with little concern shown over the effect that the high values were likely to have on the use of the metal. Advances on the LME were attributed to developments in the Middle East and also to the fact that purchases were being made for U. S. account at higher levels. London convictions, at this writing, were to the effect that U. S. producers will raise their price from the 46.00c level and the only uncertainty appeared to be the extent of such a boost. Also, Chile again has been "needling" U. S. producers to increase their prices.

At the moment, domestic primary producers gave no outward indications if they had any thoughts about increasing their prices. U. K. interests believed that should the U. S. producers boost their price to 48.00c, that level would at present be as ineffective as it was when the price moved up from 43.00c to 46.00c a pound.

However, there were those in the U. S. industry who believed that if the domestic market was not subjected to any serious pressure from Chile, it may succeed in riding out the present high price wave and keep the quotation at 46.00c a pound.

Custom smelters, on the other hand, were riding along with the tide, with their price ranging from 53.50c to 54.00c a pound for electro copper for March-April shipment. At 46.00c, consumers were unable to get all the copper they wanted from primary producers, and only those fabricators in urgent need of the metal paid as much as 54.00c.

Smelters found themselves forced to pay high prices for their raw material, copper scrap, and at 44.50 to 45.00c a pound for No. 2 heavy copper and wire scrap their intake was below refinery requirements.

The increases of 1.50c to 4.00c a pound in ingot makers' selling prices for brass and bronze ingots reflected higher prices they have been paying for primary and secondary copper and for tin.

Buy Lead, Zinc for Stockpile

As noted in the Washington Reports column in this issue, the Government again entered the market for lead and zinc for delivery to the stockpile. It was indicated that the General Services Administration, which handles the actual purchasing for the Government, received only token offers.

Demand for lead was well sustained but the market could not accurately be termed active. Daily sales, how-

ANACONDA BASES U. S. SALES OF CHILEAN-COPPER ON LME

Copper: Effective at the close of business March 15, Anaconda Sales Company announced "its Chilean copper in both the domestic and foreign markets will be sold on a uniform price basis." In effect, Anaconda's Chilean-mined copper for sale in the U. S. is now based on the London Metal Exchange quotation which on March 19 set a new all-time high of 54.50c. Large primary producers, as of March 19, were still basing domestic sales on 46.00c a pound. Fabricating subsidiaries of Kennecott and Phelps Dodge as yet had made no change in the prices of their fabricated products. Practically all other brass mills increased their prices on the basis of copper at 49.00c a pound. Anaconda, as did Rome Cable, increased their wire and cable prices on the basis of 49.00c copper.

Custom smelters on March 19 were quoting their electro copper at 54.50c a pound delivered. Smelters also hiked their scrap copper buying prices, offering 45.50c a pound for No. 2 heavy copper and wire.

Tin: Spot Straits tin was quoted at 100.125c a pound New York on March 19; prompt also was at 100.125c.

Quicksilver: Prices continued their downward trend, with spot European quicksilver offered at $258 to $260 per flask on March 14.

Aluminum: Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Co. raised its virgin aluminum prices 1.50c a pound across-the-board, effective March 26. Aluminum Co. of America and Reynolds Metals Co. both appeared to be surprised by Kaiser's move. Alcoa and Reynolds indicated they were studying the question of a price increase for their own aluminum products.

ever, were sufficient to balance the intake so that statistically producers were in a good position.

In an effort to stimulate the flow of battery plates, leading factors reduced their smelting charge by $5 a ton on March 7, to $50 to $52.50 a ton. While the lower processing fee was reported to have had its desired effect in bringing out more plates, those who adhered to the $52.50 smelting charge indicated they were not getting too much material.

Current lead sales in the market were made on the basis of 16.00c a pound New York and at 15.80c St. Louis.

Zinc Stocks Dip

More slab zinc was shipped in February than was produced in that month, with the result that unsold stocks in the hands of producers at the end of February showed a decrease of close to 1,500 tons. Production of all grades of zinc in February came to 86,385 tons as against 90,305 tons in January. Domestic shipments of all grades of zinc in February amounted to 87,826 tons as compared with 89,962 tons. At the end of February, unsold stocks in producers' hands totaled 39,833 tons as against 41,330 tons at the end of January.

While the daily rate of slab zinc output and shipments to domestic consumers in February were higher than in January, nevertheless, February being a shorter month, the totals fell below those of January.

Stocks in producers' hands at the close of February were estimated to be equivalent to less than two weeks' supply at the current rate of shipments, and some factors in the industry regarded this reserve as being too small for comfort. Sales of zinc were moderate, on the basis of 13.50c a pound East St. Louis for Prime Western grade.

Australian Dock Workers

Australian dock workers currently were reported holding meetings to discuss their wage claims before the Arbitration Court. The Australian Council of Trade Unions made it clear, however, that it would not back another general waterfront strike under existing conditions.

Tin Easier

Tin, in recent trading, firmed up pricewise to reflect war-like developments in the Middle East. Prices, in the last day or two, however, have eased off slightly. Spot Straits tin was quoted at 101.25c a pound New York on March 9, as against the last previously price in this space of 101.125c for February 20.

During the February 20 - March 9 period, the high of 105.375c was registered on February 24, with the low of 100.00c registered on March 2.

Secondary Aluminum Weaker

While primary producers firmly maintained their price for 30-pound ingots of 99 per cent plus material at 24.40c a pound, secondary aluminum ingots prices continued to drift downward. Smelters' scrap aluminum buying prices were fairly steady in recent trading but their alloy selling prices have moved downward, reflecting an easier demand with some consumers delaying shipment of their orders.

Silver Moves Upward

Silver prices, if anything, haven't been static. In February there were eight price changes, and as of this writing, two changes in March. The price movement during the first half of February was upward, then it started moving down in the second half. The price on February 1 was 90.125c an ounce New York, the high of 91.625c registered on February 17, and then down again to 90.75c on February 27. On March 1 the price moved upward to 91.00c, and to 91.125c an ounce on March 2.

Quicksilver Weakens

Spot quicksilver prices continued to weaken. As against the last quoted range of $270 to $274 per flask of 76 pounds, spot metal was being offered on March 7 at $261 to $264 per flask. It was indicated that this lower range, more than likely, would serve only as a basis for negotiations between seller and buyer. Further price weakening was anticipated in view of the almost non-existent demand.

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Daily Metal Quotations in February, 1956

The following quotations are taken from the Daily Metal Reporter

(In Cents Per Pound)

FEBRUARY	Copper					Tin — Straits New York		Lead		Zinc					Aluminum	Antimony	Silver
	Producers' Price Del. Conn.	Custom Smelters' or Outside Price	Electro f. o. b. Refinery	Lake Del.	Average Electrolytic Export Price f. a. s. N. Y.	Spot	Prompt	New York	Outside St. Louis	Prime West. f. o. b. E. St. Louis	Prime West. Del. N. Y.	Brass Spec. f. o. b. E. St. Louis	High Grade Delivered	Spec. High Grade Delivered	Virgin 99%	Domestic Spot 99.5% f.o.b. Laredo	(Cents Per Ounce) New York
1	43.00	50.75	42.70	43.00	Nom.	100.75	100.50	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	24.40	33.00	90.125
2	43.00	50.75	42.70	43.00	Nom.	99.00	98.75	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	24.40	33.00	90.125
3	43.00	51.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	98.75	98.50	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	24.00	33.00	90.25
4	43.00	51.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	....	....	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	24.40	33.00	....
6	43.00	52.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	99.25	99.00	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	24.00	33.00	90.25
7	43.00	52.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	99.75	99.625	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	24.00	33.00	90.25
8	43.00	52.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	99.50	99.25	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	24.40	33.00	90.50
9	43.00	52.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	99.00	98.625	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	24.40	33.00	90.75
10	43.00	52.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	99.50	99.00	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	24.40	33.00	90.75
11	43.00	52.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	....	....	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	24.40	33.00	....
14	43.00	52.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	100.625	100.375	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	24.40	33.00	91.00
15	43.00	52.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	100.25	100.00	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	24.40	33.00	91.375
16	43.00	52.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	99.875	99.75	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	24.40	33.00	91.375
17	43.00	52.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	100.25	100.125	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	24.40	33.00	91.625
18	44.50	52.00	44.20	43.00	Nom.	....	....	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	24.40	33.00	....
20	44.50	52.00	44.20	43.00	Nom.	101.125	101.00	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	24.40	33.00	91.625
21	46.00	52.00	45.70	43.00	Nom.	100.875	100.75	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	24.40	33.00	91.625
23	46.00	53.00	45.70	46.00	Nom.	102.75	102.625	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	24.40	33.00	91.625
24	46.00	53.00	45.70	46.00	Nom.	105.375	105.25	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	24.40	33.00	91.625
25	46.00	53.00	45.70	46.00	Nom.	....	....	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	24.40	33.00	....
27	46.00	53.00	45.70	46.00	Nom.	104.875	104.625	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	24.40	33.00	90.75
28	46.00	53.00	45.70	46.00	Nom.	102.25	102.00	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	24.40	33.00	90.75
29	46.00	53.00	45.70	46.00	Nom.	101.50	101.375	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	24.40	33.00	90.75
AV.	**44.03**	**52.07**	**43.74**	**43.783**	**Nom.**	**100.803**	**100.586**	**16.00**	**15.80**	**13.50**	**14.00**	**13.75**	**14.85**	**15.25**	**24.40**	**33.00**	**90.90**
HI.	**46.00**	**53.00**	**45.70**	**46.00**	**Nom.**	**105.375**	**105.25**	**16.00**	**15.80**	**13.50**	**14.00**	**13.75**	**14.85**	**15.25**	**24.40**	**33.00**	**91.625**
LO.	**43.00**	**50.50**	**42.70**	**43.00**	**Nom.**	**98.75**	**98.50**	**16.00**	**15.80**	**13.50**	**14.00**	**13.75**	**14.85**	**15.25**	**24.40**	**33.00**	**90.125**

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Fair Silver Price Needed

(Continued from page 10)

currency without seriously disturbing adjustments in world trade. However, because of the great world supply of silver and its use in varying forms by the world's population, concerted action by all nations, or at least a large group of nations, is nesessary if a pern anent measure of value, including both gold and silver, is eventually to be made a world standard. To arrive at that point, we must seek every possibility for world agreement, although it may turn out that this Nation will ultimately have to take such independent action on this phase of the matter as its interests require."

The United States will not have to act independently. A great deal has happened since 1934. At that time there were large stocks of silver. Now there is no surplus. World consumption is in excess of world production. If legislation were enacted eliminating the seigniorage of 30 per cent imposed upon the production from United States mines or if the Act of July 31, 1946 were modified to restore the limitation for sales by the Treasury to not less than $1.29 per ounce, bimetallism on a de facto basis would be quickly re-established.

This would not affect the value of gold in the slightest degree, but would merely serve to increase the amount of "gold equivalent" available for conduct of the world's business and materially improve the status of the currency in all countries.

May intelligent leadership hasten the happy consummation of that objective.

Washington Report

(Continued from page 5)

conditions, effective March 1, were established to enable BFC to reserve the limited quantity available for export to meet essential foreign requirements.

Titanium Scrap Process

Metallurgists of the U. S. Bureau of Mines are developing an electro refining method for producing high-purity titanium from scrap metal which promises to reduce the cost of this light metal and make it available for wider use. This was disclosed by Department of Interior Secretary Douglas McKay, who said work is being carried on at the Bureau's Boulder City, Nev., experiemental station, center of a broad research program on titanium.

AEC's Uranium Policy

The Atomic Energy Commission, as of this writing, has not yet decided what its uranium policy will be after March 31, 1962, according to Jesse C. Johnson, director of AEC's raw materials division. The Government has agreed to purchase uranium ores mined up to that date and the industry has been eagerly awaiting word as to what the AEC will do subsequently.

Meanwhile, the Bureau of Mines has issued a report describing the Tertiary geology of the Cedar Canyon area, where as much as 0.23 per cent uranium occurs in sandstones of the Chadron formation of Oligocene age. The report has been published as Geological Survey Bulletin 1009-I, and may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office here, at 35 cents per copy.

Damages for Gold Mines

The U. S. Court of Claims has ruled that six gold mining firms are entitled to recover damages from the Government because of an order that closed down the mines during World War II. The court, in a 3 to 1 decision, sent the cases to a Government commissioner for trial on the question of how much the companies are entitled to recover.

Macauley Heads BDSA Unit

Irving P. Macauley, former vice president of the Reynolds Metals Company, has been appointed director of the BDSA's Aluminum and Magnesium Division. The new head of the light metals unit retired as vice president of Reynolds in December, 1955, but continues his association with the firm as a director.

Copper Brands

Deliverable Against Commodity Exchange, Inc.

Brand or Marks	Producer	Grade
B. E. R.	American Smelting & Refining Co. (Baltimore, Md.)	Electrolytic
P. A.	American Smelting & Refining Co. (Maurer, N. J.)	Electrolytic
T	American Smelting & Refining Co. (Tacoma, Wash.)	Electrolytic
B. & M.	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Electrolytic
AE	Andes Copper Mining Co.	Electrolytic
BOLIDEN	Bolidens-Gruvaktiebolag	Electrolytic
C. C. R.	Canadian Copper Refiners Ltd. (Montreal)	Electrolytic
C de P Peru	Cerro de Pasco Corporation	Electrolytic
C. C. C.	Chile Copper Company	Electrolytic
F E C	Falconbridge Nickel Mines, Ltd.	Electrolytic
K U E	Kennecott Copper Corp.	Electrolytic
L. M. C.	Lewin Metals Corporation	Electrolytic
M U F	Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd.	Electrolytic
N A	Norddeutsche Affinerie	Electrolytic
O R C	Ontario Refining Co., Ltd.	Electrolytic
A. L. S.	Philps Dodge Refining Corp. (For Adolph Lewisohn Selling Corp.)	Electrolytic
L. N. S.	Phelps Dodge Refining Corp.	Electrolytic
P • D	Phelps Dodge Corporation	Electrolytic
N. R. C.	Raritan Copper Works	Electrolytic
R E C	Rhokana Corporation	Electrolytic
B O R	Rudnici Bakra i Topionice	Electrolytic
U M K	Union Miniere du Haut Katanga	Electrolytic
D R W	†United States Metals Refining Co.	Electrolytic
AMCO	†United States Metals Refining Co.	Electrolytic
OFHC	†United States Metals Refining Co.	Electrolytic
W E K	Zinnwerke Wilhelmsburg G.m.b.H.	Electrolytic

†Subsidiary, The American Metal Co., Ltd.

Brand or Marks	Producer	Grade
C & H	Calumet & Hecla Consolidated Copper Co.	Lake
C. R.	Copper Range Company	Lake
Q. M. CO.	Quincy Mining Company	Lake

Brand or Marks	Producer	Grade
B. C. R.	British Copper Refiners, Ltd.	Fire Refined High Conductivity
N. H. E.	Nassau Smelting & Refining Co., Inc.	Fire Refined High Conductivity
A M CO R H C	United States Metals Refining Company	Fire Refined High Conductivity

Brand or Marks	Producer	Grade
• • • (3 Star)	Braden Copper Company	Fire Refined (other than Lake & Fire Refined High Conductivity)
K C M	Kennecott Copper Corporation	
M T D	Messina (Transvaal) Development Co.	
P. D. M. R	Phelps Dodge Corporation †United States Metals Refining Company	

Official List of Approved Refiners

Whose CATHODES are deliverable against Commodity Exchange, Inc., Copper Contract

American Smelting & Refining Co.
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.
Andes Copper Mining Co.
Bolidens Gruvaktiebolag
Canadian Copper Refiners, Ltd.
Cerro de Pasco Copper Corp.
Chile Copper Company
Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co.
Falconbridge Nickel Mines, Ltd.
Kennecott Copper Corp.
Lewin Metals Corp.
Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd.
Norddeutsche Affinerie
Ontario Refining Co., Ltd.
Phelps Dodge Refining Corp.
Phelps Dodge Corporation
Raritan Copper Works
Rhokana Corporation
Rudnici Bakra i Topionice
Union Miniere du Haut Katanga
United States Metals Refining Co.
Zinnwerke Wilhelmsburg G.m.b.H.

Copper Statistics Reported by Copper Institute

Combined Totals in U. S. A. and Outside U. S. A.

(In tons of 2,000 pounds)

	Crude Production		Refined	Deliveries to	Refined Stock	Stock Increases or Decreases		
	Primary	Secondary	Production	Customers	End of Period	Blister	Refined	Total
1954 Total	2,358,107	107,745	2,466,547	2,453,954	228,637	— 695	—139,605	—140,300
1955								
Jan.	196,513	9,229	209,583	226,984	205,278	— 3,841	—23,359	—27,200
Feb.	203,338	13,472	212,823	225,255	188,916	+ 3,987	—16,362	—12,375
Mar.	231,701	10,558	237,526	235,118	195,064	+ 4,733	+ 6,148	+10,881
Apr.	231,236	10,842	224,525	221,415	200,835	+17,553	+ 5,771	+23,324
May	229,774	12,305	251,791	233,777	219,960	— 9,712	+19,125	+ 9,413
June	232,058	11,898	240,499	248,449	209,945	+ 3,416	—10,015	— 6,599
July	167,746	8,279	159,499	149,643	219,643	+16,626	+ 9,698	+26,324
Aug.	195,394	10,138	208,974	200,049	230,022	— 3,441	+10,379	+ 6,938
Sept.	236,949	13,788	248,481	262,118	228,002	+ 2,256	— 2,020	+ 236
Oct.	245,462	11,439	244,255	246,898	227,261	+12,646	— 741	+11,905
Nov.	229,736	9,304	239,963	248,827	218,519	— 1,283	— 8,819	—10,025
Dec.	214,114	11,713	250,349	247,368	221,331	—24,522	+ 1,643	—21,710
1955 Total	2,613,662	133,065	2,728,309	2,745,901	221,331	+18,418	— 8,552	+11,112
1956								
Jan.	233,897	11,250	237,300	242,425	217,315	+ 7,847	— 4,016	+ 3,831
Feb.	228,409	11,355	243,458	236,841	226,686	— 1,694	+ 9,371	+ 7,677

In U. S. A.

1954 Total	863,721	102,472	1,311,031	1,208,755	47,108	.....	—40,604	.....
1955								
Jan.	86,931	8,879	123,840	113,949	45,982	.....	— 1,126	.....
Feb.	89,078	13,246	123,162	108,503	44,579	.....	— 1,403	.....
Mar.	98,171	10,239	135,701	131,354	46,091	.....	+ 1,512	.....
April	93,669	10,599	122,129	119,863	42,759	.....	+ 3,332	.....
May	95,042	11,731	135,042	124,853	43,340	.....	+ 581	.....
June	90,645	11,295	130,881	132,730	38,533	.....	— 4,807	.....
July	31,346	7,614	51,182	60,143	36,293	.....	— 2,240	.....
Aug.	67,990	9,364	98,732	89,990	49,350	.....	+13,057	.....
Sept.	96,343	12,739	139,880	144,571	53,625	.....	+ 4,275	.....
Oct.	99,514	10,279	127,865	133,834	49,738	.....	— 3,887	.....
Nov.	94,287	7,888	133,711	141,807	48,736	.....	— 1,002	.....
Dec.	93,186	10,912	145,423	138,803	61,554	.....	+12,818	.....
1955 Total	1,036,702	124,760	1,467,448	1,440,400	61,554	.....	+14,446	.....
1956								
Jan.	96,732	10,353	123,917	130,431	50,016	.....	—11,538	.....
Feb.	89,491	11,547	127,917	139,383	47,053	.....	— 2,963	.....

Outside U. S. A.*

1954 Total	1,494,386	5,273	1,155,516	1,247,120	181,529	.....	—99,001	.....
1955								
Jan.	109,582	350	85,743	113,035	159,296	.....	—22,233	.....
Feb.	114,260	208	89,661	116,752	144,337	.....	—14,959	.....
Mar.	133,530	319	101,825	103,764	148,973	.....	+ 4,636	.....
April	137,567	283	102,396	101,552	158,076	.....	+ 9,103	.....
May	134,732	574	116,749	108,924	176,620	.....	+18,544	.....
June	141,413	603	108,317	115,719	171,412	.....	— 5,208	.....
July	135,900	765	109,659	89,500	183,350	.....	+11,938	.....
Aug.	127,405	774	110,242	110,059	180,672	.....	— 2,678	.....
Sept.	140,606	1,049	108,601	117,547	174,377	.....	— 6,295	.....
Oct.	145,948	1,160	116,490	113,064	177,523	.....	+ 3,146	.....
Nov.	135,089	1,419	107,097	107,020	169,783	.....	— 7,740	.....
Dec.	120,928	801	104,926	108,565	159,777	.....	—10,006	.....
1955 Total	1,576,960	8,305	1,260,861	1,305,501	159,777	.....	—21,752	.....
1956								
Jan.	137,165	897	113,502	111,994	167,299	.....	+ 7,522	.....
Feb.	138,918	1,808	115,541	97,458	179,633	.....	+12,334	.....

*Excluding Russia, Yugoslavia, Norway, Sweden, Japan, Australia.

Electrolytic Copper

Producers' Price, Del. Valley

Monthly Average Prices

(Cents Per Pound)

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	24.50	29.88	30.24	43.00
Feb.	25.46	29.88	33.00	44.03
Mar.	31.49	29.93	33.222	....
Apr.	30.59	29.98	36.00	....
May	29.72	30.00	36.00	....
June	29.94	30.00	36.00	....
July	29.92	30.00	36.00	....
Aug.	29.69	30.00	37.81	....
Sept.	29.75	30.00	43.00	....
Oct.	29.80	30.00	43.00	....
Nov.	29.88	30.00	43.00	....
Dec.	29.88	30.00	43.00	....
Aver.	29.15	29.27	37.522	....

Electrolytic Copper

Custom Smelters' Price, Del Valley

(Cents Per Pound)

	Custom Smelters' Price, Del. Valley			
	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	24.50	29.75	30.48	50.22
Feb.	25.804	29.75	33.00	52.07
Mar.	33.269	29.866	33.667	....
Apr.	31.18	29.965	36.00	....
May	29.785	30.00	36.00	....
June	29.875	30.00	36.00	....
July	29.846	30.00	36.00	....
Aug.	29.375	30.00	40.14	....
Sept.	29.50	30.00	50.00	....
Oct.	29.606	30.00	45.99	....
Nov.	29.75	30.00	45.84	....
Dec.	29.75	30.00	49.42	....
Aver.	29.35	29.944	39.38	....

Lake Copper

Producers' Price, Delivered

Monthly Average Prices

(Cents Per Pound)

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	24.625	30.00	30.12	43.00
Feb.	24.625	30.00	33.00	43.783
Mar.	32.00	30.00	33.56	....
Apr.	32.23	30.00	36.00	....
May	Nom.	30.00	36.00	....
June	30.125	30.00	36.00	....
July	30.125	30.00	36.00	....
Aug.	30.125	30.00	37.46	....
Sept.	30.125	30.00	43.00	....
Oct.	30.125	30.00	43.00	....
Nov.	30.125	30.00	43.00	....
Dec.	30.038	30.00	43.00	....
Aver.	29.47	30.00	37.51	....

Fabricators' Copper Statistics

(In tons of 2,000 pounds)

	Fabricators' Stocks of Refined Cop.	Unfilled Purchases of Refined by Fab. from Producers	Fabricators' Working Stocks	Unfilled Sales by Fabricators to Customers	Actual Copper Consmd. by Fabricators	Excess Fabricators' Stocks Over Orders Bkd.
1950						
Total	290,241	92,372	288,392	313,052	1,438,327	—218,831
1951						
Total	280,402	32,147	295,385	303,050	1,392,111	—285,886
1952						
Total	333,455	32,652	292,157	275,312	1,389,451	—201,362
1953						
Sept.	358,081	38,593	307,612	206,476	111,805	—117,414
Oct.	352,091	31,035	305,431	187,438	116,259	—109,743
Nov.	350,804	34,380	305,877	165,047	102,258	— 85,740
Dec.	380,881	25,022	309,664	170,917	83,652	— 74,678
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,375,869	.....
1954						
Jan.	355,632	26,423	307,014	142,588	100,805	— 67,547
Feb.	349,661	26,227	305,670	122,999	94,975	— 52,781
Mar.	341,693	28,836	304,065	123,887	103,796	— 57,423
Apr	341,616	30,677	302,391	124,569	104,943	— 54,667
May	349,796	33,210	305,504	123,039	102,810	— 45,537
June	351,518	43,723	304,833	122,218	104,531	— 31,810
July	370,287	41,104	307,352	130,576	80,751	— 26,537
Aug.	359,474	58,007	302,423	131,514	102,966	— 16,456
Sept.	341,726	50,650	300,603	148,515	106,628	— 56,742
Oct.	330,787	50,240	299,068	135,140	116,232	— 53,181
Nov.	335,315	55,517	301,097	137,076	114,392	— 47,341
Dec.	360,526	58,125	304,619	136,581	99,479	— 22,549
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,232,090	.....
1955						
Jan.	334,105	66,122	302,658	159,016	136,539	— 61,447
Feb.	323,425	75,840	301,597	180,898	118,786	— 83,230
Mar.	311,235	85,859	301,937	187,827	143,544	— 92,670
Apr.	316,575	88,992	304,117	205,308	115,073	—103,858
May	327,343	111,715	309,219	323,279	113,485	—102,440
June	327,696	126,703	309,972	234,578	132,377	— 90,151
July	312,587	165,505	301,048	286,095	75,846	—109,051
Aug.	304,097	150,854	303,089	283,653	97,688	—131,791
Sept.	334,996	133,391	314,111	270,102	113,628	—115,826
Oct.	353,469	135,075	313,048	275,255	115,453	— 99,759
Nov.	373,314	139,855	313,779	283,953	122,332	— 84,563
Dec.	389,974	139,094	314,145	293,264	127,006	— 78,341
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,412,287	.....
1956						
Jan.	376,753	143,815	312,128	305,942	138,711	— 97,502
Feb.	388,823	135,637	319,279	282,314	130,923	— 77,133

Scrap Copper Receipts by Custom Smelters and Refineries in United States*

(In Short Tons)

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	7,080	10,172	17,084	15,763	6,640	4,528	6,486	9,859	11,047	14,322
Feb.	5,394	11,890	20,238	12,500	5,153	3,633	10,337	8,490	15,198	14,497
Mar.	9,187	11,954	20,678	13,538	7,912	5,243	19,991	9,738	12,198	.....
Apr.	13,065	15,125	15,968	12,304	8,553	6,214	16,584	9,004	13,162	.....
May	14,264	16,357	14,237	8,749	8,458	8,033	10,857	8,687	15,133	.....
June	9,883	11,178	8,809	20,523	8,628	4,425	10,945	13,309	14,765	.....
July	8,578	8,370	7,782	10,040	6,642	5,188	9,063	10,260	9,988	.....
Aug.	8,572	17,081	8,246	10,452	6,113	5,003	7,137	10,100	12,197	.....
Sept.	10,611	16,001	10,980	4,903	3,561	4,667	9,042	10,641	15,037	.....
Oct.	8,532	10,854	6,401	9,459	3,336	4,602	10,065	11,662	12,897	.....
Nov.	8,070	7,625	15,347	9,237	3,179	4,724	7,815	10,879	9,865	.....
Dec.	9,154	11,826	10,533	7,178	4,538	6,208	11,476	14,876	13,180	.....
Total ...	112,386	147,931	156,303	142,067	71,812	62,370	129,798	127,449	154,714	.....

*As compiled by Copper Institute.

Brass and Bronze Ingot Monthly Shipments

(Net Tons)

The following figures showing the combined shipments of ingot brass and bronze are compiled by the Ingot Brass and Bronze Industry and represent in excess of 95 per cent of the deliveries of the entire industry.

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	29,196	27,841	26,998	19,456	18,874	28,416	28,315	24,423	20,661	25,201	27,736
Feb.	24,580	24,686	22,487	15,026	18,487	27,168	24,211	25,429	19,920	25,349	24,949
Mar.	27,176	17,477	24,282	14,550	22,494	31,997	23,890	28,256	23,653	29,713	.....
Apr.	30,228	24,577	25,177	10,695	22,118	30,472	22,547	25,044	24,746	27,641	.....
May	27,333	19,525	23,716	11,114	23,643	33,267	21,740	21,660	22,269	23,708	.....
June	31,349	16,929	24,401	9,696	25,093	33,817	21,274	20,818	22,348	23,141	.....
July	26,677	16,728	20,456	10,220	21,609	32,016	18,947	19,321	17,074	18,513	.....
Aug.	27,896	18,589	24,098	14,194	26,689	25,285	21,807	20,156	21,684	27,013	.....
Sept.	27,390	19,025	23,641	16,208	28,811	22,285	22,770	21,463	22,464	26,349	.....
Oct.	31,461	22,806	21,559	18,026	32,240	23,124	25,811	22,280	24,080	25,228	.....
Nov.	29,232	21,666	21,781	18,488	31,748	23,544	23,441	21,860	23,061	25,102	.....
Dec.	27,206	23,862	20,954	17,960	28,575	20,987	22,983	20,541	21,274	21,448	.....
Total ...	339,724	263,711	279,500	175,643	303,563	332,378	277,736	271,251	263,233	298,406	.....
Aver. ...	28,310	21,976	23,292	14,637	25,297	27,615	23,145	22,604	21,936	24,867	.....

Mine Production of Copper in United States

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

(In short tons)

	Eastern	Missouri	Western	Total
1953				
Ttl.	38,900	2,374	885,174	926,448
1954				
July	2,976	139	63,436	66,551
Aug.	2,947	155	48,566	51,668
Sept.	3,427	157	58,527	62,111
Oct.	3,683	150	67,382	71,215
Nov.	3,660	136	75,412	79,208
Dec.	4,156	137	77,124	81,417
Ttl.	40,302	1,925	793,241	835,472
1955				
Jan.	5,054	175	78,071	83,300
Feb.	5,339	185	77,968	83,492
Mar.	6,655	220	86,894	93,769
Apr.	5,644	190	83,320	89,154
May	4,606	199	86,019	90,824
June	5,192	189	84,011	89,392
July	4,678	169	28,496	33,343
Aug.	5,028	125	62,082	67,235
Sept.	6,928	130	83,213	90,271
Oct.	6,552	195	85,445	92,192
Nov.	6,188	184	84,681	91,053
Dec.	6,758	179	81,638	88,575
Ttl.	68,622	2,140	921,838	992,600
1956				
Jan.	7,674	163	87,688	95,505

Average Custom Smelters' Scrap Buying Prices

(Cents per pound for carload lots del. consumers' works)

	No. 1 Copper Scrap	No. 2 Copper Scrap	Light Copper Scrap	Refinery Brass*
1954				
Av.	26.75	25.22	23.69	22.92
1955				
Jan.	30.08	28.58	27.08	26.44
Feb.	32.80	31.30	29.73	27.92
Mar.	34.28	32.78	31.03	29.43
Apr.	34.48	32.98	31.23	30.61
May	33.70	32.20	30.45	30.00
June	35.57	34.07	32.32	31.61
July	37.39	35.89	34.04	33.06
Aug.	39.93	38.43	36.40	34.24
Sept.	43.88	42.38	40.00	38.21
Oct.	39.48	37.98	36.69	35.83
Nov	40.08	38.58	36.33	36.34
Dec.	42.75	41.25	38.79	38.71
Av.	37.035	35.535	33.59	32.70
1956				
Jan.	42.39	40.89	38.42	38.26
Feb.	43.35	41.85	39.35	38.65

*Of dry content for material having a dry copper content in excess of 60%.

Brass Ingot Makers' Scrap Copper Buying Prices

(Average Prices)

(Cents per pound del. refinery for 60,000 lbs. of each grade)

	No. 1 Copper Scrap	No. 2 Copper Scrap	No. 1 Composition	Heavy Yellow Brass
1954				
Av.	26.59	25.07	20.99	16.24
1955				
Jan.	29.35	27.85	24.36	19.07
Feb.	30.85	29.35	26.27	20.66
Mar.	33.66	31.83	27.44	21.43
Apr.	33.73	31.99	27.90	21.38
May	33.66	32.16	27.08	24.18
June	34.79	33.29	27.77	20.63
July	36.83	35.33	30.15	22.535
Aug.	39.74	38.24	32.67	23.76
Sept.	43.88	42.38	35.01	24.96
Oct.	39.468	37.968	32.22	22.80
Nov.	40.08	38.58	33.15	22.53
Dec.	43.58	41.22	34.84	24.22
Av.	36.63	35.02	29.905	22.35
1956				
Jan.	42.39	40.89	35.22	24.51
Feb.	43.35	41.85	34.72	24.79

United States Lead Statistics of Primary Refineries

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)
(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	Stock At Beginning	Production Primary & Secondary	Total Supply	Stock At End	Domestic Shipments
1952	25,339	532,778	558,117	43,560	492,091
1953	43,560	533,883	577,443	81,152	488,437
1954					
January	81,152	48,518	129,670	92,496	37,108
February	92,496	42,046	134,542	97,981	36,551
March	97,981	50,808	148,789	100,927	47,837
April	100,927	46,730	147,657	100,441	47,161
May	100,441	49,139	149,580	109,302	40,183
June	109,302	42,317	151,619	104,626	46,987
July	104,626	35,716	140,342	93,030	37,402
August	93,030	44,089	137,119	84,429	43,402
September	84,429	47,762	132,191	93,358	30,891
October	93,358	51,276	144,634	95,496	36,307
November	95,496	46,711	142,207	94,387	34,913
December	94,387	46,506	140,893	92,719	37,017
Total	.....	551,618	632,770	.....	475,551
1955					
January	92,719	44,780	137,499	84,882	40,451
February	84,882	40,173	125,055	64,938	46,645
March	64,938	50,308	115,246	59,881	42,381
April	59,881	50,274	110,155	54,956	44,878
May	54,956	45,435	100,391	50,947	46,130
June	50,947	48,150	99,097	44,665	44,985
July	44,665	23,850	68,515	39,856	26,547
August	39,856	36,912	76,768	34,111	41,469
September	34,111	50,453	84,564	30,753	46,250
October	30,753	53,747	84,500	29,913	52,062
November	29,913	52,623	82,536	28,855	51,370
December	28,855	50,448	79,303	31,089	48,171
Total	.....	547,153	639,872	.....	531,339
1956					
January	31,089	51,306	82,395	32,469	49,746

In instances where the figures are not in balance it is due to shipments to other than domestic consumers.

Industrial Classification of Domestic Lead Shipments

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics) (In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	Cable	Amm.	Foil	Batt'y	Brass Making	Sundries	Jobbers	Unclassified
1950	66,646	28,854	3,304	93,297	6,374	60,118	10,450	230,594
1951	70,149	32,099	2,063	75,337	5,583	48,248	3,550	259,155
1952	74,616	30,809	1,374	77,238	5,160	50,943	5,671	246,283
1953								
Oct.	9,612	2,782	160	6,346	307	4,628	1,987	19,165
Nov.	6,920	3,352	312	4,452	385	4,876	982	21,955
Dec.	6,220	1,896	72	3,985	206	3,350	402	18,876
Total	76,283	34,415	2,136	80,339	5,716	55,936	6,390	227,222
1954								
Jan.	6,273	2,955	....	5,077	964	5,051	628	16,160
Feb.	6,040	2,170	....	5,890	798	3,682	254	17,717
Mar.	7,620	2,405	252	6,663	149	6,818	492	23,438
Apr.	6,207	2,550	361	6,341	308	5,194	342	25,798
May	6,030	2,310	276	5,635	250	4,621	1,020	20,041
June	6,116	3,700	122	5,711	406	6,525	1,114	23,293
July	4,000	1,500	...	6,690	415	4,121	861	19,608
Aug.	8,799	3,358	146	6,111	838	5,377	1,152	17,621
Sept.	4,602	1,653	564	4,110	20	4,667	851	14,424
Oct.	6,142	1,970	657	4,172	383	4,581	829	17,573
Nov.	5,816	3,795	333	3,898	520	3,202	721	16,628
Dec.	7,707	1,880	100	5,790	141	3,530	906	16,963
Total	75,412	30,246	2,811	66,088	5,192	57,369	9,170	229,264
1955								
Jan.	7,044	1,570	36	5,158	213	4,451	857	21,122
Feb.	5,869	3,200	348	6,758	289	4,796	1,013	24,373
Mar.	6,538	2,340	614	6,897	240	3,807	1,167	20,778
Apr.	5,909	2,625	201	6,533	463	5,178	1,234	22,735
May	6,145	2,950	251	8,127	321	4,435	1,145	22,756
June	6,623	950	50	6,833	290	5,175	1,293	23,816
July	2,313	150	307	4,365	100	3,763	946	14,603
Aug.	5,772	2,800	210	4,794	290	3,741	1,230	22,632
Sept.	6,552	2,295	415	7,794	354	4,711	1,149	22,980
Oct.	6,772	3,026	85	9,819	564	4,899	1,287	25,610
Nov.	6,606	2,433	70	13,875	387	3,795	874	23,330
Dec.	6,275	3,260	35	7,508	449	4,289	839	25,516
Total	72,418	27,599	2,622	88,461	3,960	52,994	13,034	270,251
1956								
Jan.	7,777	3,075	200	6,555	290	8,538	917	22,394

Lead Prices at New York

(Common Grade)
Monthly Average Prices
(Cents per pound)

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	14.192	13.26	15.00	16.16
Feb.	13.50	12.82	15.00	16.00
Mar.	13.404	12.94	15.00	....
Apr.	12.64	13.91	15.00	....
May	12.75	14.00	15.00	....
June	13.413	14.11	15.00	....
July	13.683	14.00	15.00	....
Aug.	14.00	14.06	15.00	....
Sept.	13.74	14.60	15.12	....
Oct.	13.50	14.975	15.50	....
Nov.	13.50	15.00	15.50	....
Dec.	13.50	15.00	15.56	....
Av.	13.485	14.06	15.14	....

Lead Sheet Prices

(To Jobbers, Full Sheets)
Monthly Average Prices
(Cents per pound)

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	19.192	18.26	20.00	21.16
Feb.	18.50	17.82	20.00	21.00
Mar.	18.404	17.94	20.00	....
Apr.	17.64	18.91	20.00	....
May	17.75	19.00	20.00	....
June	19.413	19.11	20.00	....
July	18.683	19.00	20.00	....
Aug.	19.00	19.06	20.00	....
Sept.	18.74	19.60	20.12	....
Oct.	18.50	19.975	20.50	....
Nov.	18.50	20.00	20.50	....
Dec.	18.50	20.00	20.56	....

Battery Shipments

The following table shows replacement battery shipments in the United States as compiled by the Business Information Division of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the Association of American Battery Manufacturers.

(In thousands of units)

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	1,571	1,788	1,478	2,016
Feb.	1,162	1,422	1,647	....
Mar.	1,202	1,194	1,321	....
Apr.	1,245	1,150	1,281	....
May	1,455	1,391	1,572	....
June	2,004	1,834	1,794	....
July	2,528	2,288	2,024	....
Aug.	2,707	2,481	2,774	....
Sept.	2,852	2,728	3,039	....
Oct.	2,825	2,667	3,036	....
Nov.	2,173	2,410	2,622	....
Dec.	1,890	1,796	2,556	....
Total	23,614	23,149	25,147	.....

Lead Stocks at Primary U. S. Smelters and Refiners

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	In ore and matte and in process at smelters	— In base bullion (lead content) — At smelters & refineries	In transit to refineries	In process at refineries	Refined pig lead	Antimonial lead	Total Stocks
1953							
Jan. 1	65,771	17,583	3,105	19,759	31,405	12,155	149,778
1954							
Jan. 1	67,688	17,920	2,867	26,713	65,036	16,116	196,340
Feb. 1	63,032	12,790	3,406	28,050	77,805	14,691	199,774
Mar. 1	63,175	12,226	4,482	28,140	83,183	14,798	206,044
Apr. 1	68,520	13,377	2,631	28,841	88,942	11,985	214,296
May 1	67,270	14,624	2,715	28,257	88,464	11,977	213,307
June 1	64,103	10,906	1,348	27,105	97,420	11,882	212,764
July 1	61,669	12,241	3,660	26,046	94,828	9,798	208,242
Aug. 1	63,093	17,196	2,592	30,301	80,820	12,210	206,212
Sept. 1	62,851	18,688	2,903	29,792	72,150	12,279	198,663
Oct. 1	63,731	18,771	4,155	29,024	79,190	14,168	209,039
Nov. 1	59,660	17,095	3,265	28,373	80,650	14,846	203,889
Dec. 1	57,452	16,888	2,570	27,816	79,814	14,573	199,113
1955							
Jan. 1	62,074	18,170	1,723	27,164	77,930	14,789	201,850
Feb. 1	59,303	15,485	3,133	29,393	69,980	14,902	192,196
Mar. 1	64,492	17,741	3,781	28,467	52,734	12,204	179,419
Apr. 1	57,577	20,063	2,309	28,564	47,496	12,385	168,394
May 1	59,686	17,468	3,496	25,373	43,207	11,749	160,979
June 1	59,632	17,705	1,941	27,979	39,892	11,055	158,204
July 1	58,182	14,707	2,941	30,579	34,432	10,233	151,074
Aug. 1	65,476	10,065	1,303	26,792	30,077	9,779	143,492
Sept. 1	75,057	17,183	3,744	29,660	26,859	7,252	159,755
Oct. 1	70,628	19,083	4,217	28,424	23,292	7,461	153,105
Nov. 1	71,257	20,682	4,276	28,596	21,828	8,085	154,724
Dec. 1	64,109	20,232	4,377	27,486	19,592	9,263	145,059
1956							
Jan. 1	71,812	16,532	3,764	27,625	21,196	9,893	150,822
Feb. 1	70,690	19,082	1,764	25,632	24,080	8,339	149,587

Receipts of Lead in Ore and Scrap

By U. S. Smelters (a)

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics) (In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	Receipts of lead in ore			Receipts of lead in scrap etc. (b)	Total receipts in ore, & scrap
	United States	Foreign	Total		
1952 Total	405,990	98,276	504,266	41,845	546,111
1953 Total	351,183	155,788	506,971	42,994	549,965
1954					
February	29,342	10,888	40,230	3,373	43,603
March	31,520	12,006	43,526	3,550	47,076
April	28,508	13,173	41,681	4,524	46,205
May	25,762	11,141	36,903	4,484	41,387
June	28,266	11,750	40,016	3,300	43,316
July	26,975	14,984	41,959	3,742	45,701
August	28,835	12,820	41,655	4,060	45,715
September	25,244	20,807	46,051	4,450	50,501
October	26,884	12,561	39,455	5,134	44,579
November	29,107	8,622	37,729	5,628	43,357
December	29,646	16,020	45,666	4,457	50,123
Total	336,291	158,081	494,372	49,864	544,236
1955					
January	28,767	11,502	40,269	3,509	43,778
February	27,456	17,400	44,856	2,738	47,594
March	30,056	11,104	41,160	3,291	44,451
April	28,707	16,347	45,054	3,249	48,303
May	28,511	13,377	41,888	4,879	48,767
June	28,273	14,667	42,940	4,509	47,449
July	23,027	3,826	26,853	649	27,502
August	30,249	11,859	42,108	3,942	46,050
September	29,377	14,881	44,258	3,623	47,881
October	30,073	20,845	50,918	5,655	56,573
November	27,736	13,022	40,758	3,802	44,560
December	29,363	24,136	53,499	3,150	56,649
Total	341,595	172,966	514,561	42,996	557,557
1956					
January	27,184	15,704	42,888	6,346	49,234

(a) Receipts of lead in ore are computed on the basis of recoverable lead. Owing to the estimational factor in this, which is probably on the low side, and also to the possibility that some lead receipts may escape attention, these monthly totals probably underrun the actual production of pig lead. (b) Inclusive only of scrap smelted in connection with ore, plus some scrap received by primary refiners.

N. Y. Lead Price Changes

(Effective Date)

1949		1953	
Nov. 16	12.50	Jan. 7	14.50
Nov. 21	12.00	Jan. 12	14.00
1950		Feb. 2	13.50
Mar. 9	11.00	Mar. 4	13.00
Mar. 14	10.50	Mar. 10	13.50
Apr. 20	10.75	Apr. 7	13.00
Apr. 26	11.00	Apr. 16	12.50
May 4	11.25	Apr. 21	12.00
May 10	11.50	Apr. 29	12.50
May 11	12.00	May 18	12.75
June 23	11.50	May 19	13.00
1951		May 26	13.15
June 28	11.00	June 11	13.50
July 12	11.50	July 20	13.75
July 13	12.00	July 23	14.00
Aug. 15	13.00	Sept. 16	13.50
Aug. 21	14.00	1954	
Sept. 1	15.00	Jan. 18	13.00
Sept. 8	16.00	Feb. 18	12.50
Oct. 2	**19.00	Mar. 9	12.75
Oct. 31	17.00	Mar. 10	13.00
1952		Mar. 26	13.25
Apr. 29	18.00	Mar. 29	13.50
May 2	17.00	Apr. 1	13.75
May 12	15.00	Apr. 12	14.00
June 23	15.50	June 2	14.25
June 24	16.00	June 15	14.00
Oct. 7	15.00	Aug. 25	14.25
Oct. 14	14.00	Sept. 7	14.50
Oct. 22	13.50	Sept. 15	14.75
Nov. 3	14.00	Oct. 4	14.875
Nov. 10	14.20	Oct. 5	15.00
Nov. 11	14.50	1955	
Nov. 20	14.25	Oct. 23	15.00-
Nov. 24	14.00		15.50
Dec. 22	14.25	Oct. 26	15.50
Dec. 29	14.50	Dec. 29	16.00
Dec. 31	14.75	1956	
		Jan. 4	16.50
		Jan. 13	16.00

*OPA Ceiling. †Returned to OPA Ceiling. **OPS Ceiling.

Antimonial Lead Stocks at Primary Refineries

(A. B. M. S.)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

End of:	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	11,572	14,691	14,902	8,339
Feb.	10,736	14,798	12,204	.....
Mar.	11,484	11,985	12,385	.....
Apr.	11,248	11,977	11,740	.....
May	10,764	11,882	11,055	.....
June	14,335	9,798	10,233	.....
July	14,247	12,210	9,779	.....
Aug.	14,748	12,279	7,252	.....
Sept.	15,877	14,168	7,461	.....
Oct.	15,742	14,846	8,085	.....
Nov.	16,498	14,573	9,263	.....
Dec.	16,116	14,789	9,893	.....

Antimonial Lead Production by Primary Refineries

(A. B. M. S.)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

End of:	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	2,937	3,768	4,529	5,045
Feb.	3,682	4,257	4,777	....
Mar.	5,353	4,475	6,202	....
Apr.	5,027	4,470	5,343	....
May	6,497	4,373	4,737	....
June	9,270	3,796	4,792	....
July	5,259	5,991	1,153	....
Aug.	4,668	6,455	2,946	....
Sept.	5,509	5,869	6,650	....
Oct.	5,100	5,532	8,016	....
Nov.	5,400	5,364	7,985	....
Dec.	3,060	5,255	6,907	....
Total	61,762	59,875	64,037	.....

U. S. Lead Consumption

(Bureau of Mines — In Short Tons)

Metal Products	1955 Jan.–Nov.	1955 Oct.	1955 Nov.
Ammunition	42,669	4,438	4,027
Bearing metals	30,281	3,300	3,045
Brass & bronze	20,588	2,154	2,060
Cable covering	110,146	12,044	11,361
Calking lead	54,377	4,427	3,557
Casting metals	12,575	1,067	1,255
Collapsible tubes	9,185	1,230	1,155
Foil	4,862	590	237
Pipes, traps and bends	27,307	2,537	2,242
Sheet lead	27,814	2,631	2,307
Solder	81,621	7,860	6,951
Storage batteries (antimonial lead)	174,647	19,460	18,626
(oxides)	167,978	19,006	16,983
Terne metal	2,176	153	181
Type metal	23,451	2,267	2,250
Total	789,977	83,164	76,237
Pigments:			
White lead	17,135	1,566	1,472
Red lead and litharge	79,952	7,827	8,592
Pigment colors	13,960	1,495	1,347
Other†	10,449	1,174	853
Total	121,496	12,072	12,264
Chemicals:			
Tetraethyl lead	149,850	15,771	15,851
Misc. chemicals	1,028	183	357
Total	150,878	15,954	16,208
Misc. Uses:			
Annealing	4,660	424	420
Galvanizing	1,973	195	220
Lead plating	617	61	62
Weights and ballast	6,349	583	593
Total	13,599	1,263	1,295
Other Uses Unclassified	14,709	1,257	1,084
Total Reported	1,090,659	113,710	107,088
Estimated unreported consumption	11,000	1,000	1,000
Total	1,101,700	114,700	108,100
Daily average‡	3,299	3,700	3,603

† Includes lead content of leaded zinc oxide production.

‡ Based on number of days in month without adjustment for Sundays or holidays.

U. K. Lead Consumption

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 pounds)

	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	25,786	29,062	31,012
Feb.	25,837	28,926	.....
Mar.	29,442	33,225	.....
Apr.	25,820	28,656	.....
May	28,637	31,092	.....
June	28,574	32,627	.....
July	25,968	26,994	.....
Aug.	25,671	26,954	.....
Sept.	30,631	34,291	.....
Oct.	30,123	34,121	.....
Nov.	30,142	34,820	.....
Dec.	28,840	29,689	.....
Total	335,887	370,794	.....

American Antimony

Monthly Average Prices in bulk, f. o. b. Laredo

(Cents per lb. in ton lots)

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	34.50	28.50	28.50	33.00
Feb.	34.50	28.50	28.50	33.00
Mar.	34.50	28.50	28.50	....
Apr.	34.50	28.50	28.50	....
May	34.50	28.50	28.50	....
June	34.50	28.50	28.50	....
July	34.50	28.50	28.50	....
Aug.	34.50	28.50	30.66	....
Sept.	34.50	28.50	33.00	....
Oct.	34.50	28.50	33.00	....
Nov.	33.68	28.50	33.00	....
Dec.	28.50	28.50	33.00	....
Av.	33.93	28.50	30.18	....

Consumers' Lead Stocks, Receipts and Consumption

(Bureau of Mines — In Short Tons)

	Stocks at plants on Nov. 30	Received during Dec.	Consumed during Dec.	Stocks at plants on Dec. 31
Refined soft lead	70,356	66,313	64,502	72,167
Antimonial lead	18,617	30,488	26,604	22,501
Unmelted white scrap	2,883	2,313	2,441	2,755
Percentage metals	8,257	4,672	4,953	7,976
Copper-base scrap	1,560	1,912	1,913	1,559
Drosses, residues, etc.	7,852	2,479	2,162	8,169
Total	109,525	108,177	*102,575	115,127

* Excludes 458 tons of lead contained in leaded zinc oxide production.

Consumption of Lead by Class of Product

(Bureau of Mines — In Short Tons)

December

	Soft and Antimonial Lead	Scrap, Percentage Metal, Drosses, etc.	Total
Metal products	62,469	11,311	73,780
Pigments	10,016	12	10,028
Chemicals	15,687	...	15,687
Miscellaneous	1,104	23	1,127
Unclassified	1,830	123	1,953
Total	91,106	11,469	*102,575

* Excludes 458 tons of lead contained in leaded zinc oxide production.

Lead Imports and Exports by Principal Countries

(A.B.M.S.)

Reported in pigs, bars, etc.: metric tons except where otherwise noted.

	1955 Oct.	1955 Nov.	Dec.
IMPORTS			
U. S.† (s.t.)	20,759	24,798	25,153
Canada (s.t.)	1	...	...
Belgium	1,323	...	...
Denmark	1,548	898	1,240
France	3,115	4,906	4,180
Germany (W.)‡	5,954	4,634	...
Italy*	1,226	...	...
Netherlands	3,203	...	...
Norway	805	724	...
Sweden	1,408	168	875
Switzerland	1,597	1,226	1,789
U. K. (l.t.)	18,690	16,839	17,515
India†† (l.t.)	2,579	732	...
EXPORTS			
U. S.† (s.t.)	33	17	107
Canada (s.t.)	8,053	4,622	...
Belgium	5,867	...	...
Denmark	797	415	202
France	2,006	2,811	4,776
Germany (W.)‡	3,156	3,455	...
Netherlands	354	...	...
Switzerland	...	20	...
No. Rhodesia†† (l.t.)	1,755	1,538	...

French Lead Imports

(A.B.M.S.)

(In metric tons)

	1954 Jan.–Dec.	1955 Jan.–Dec.	1956 Jan.
Ore (gross weight)	85,719	108,661	8,317
Greece	693	2,083	895
Italy	300	1,376	787
Sweden	...	1,240	...
Algeria	203	3,771	...
Fr. Morocco	75,122	92,297	5,664
French Equat. Africa	8,401	6,093	...
Tunisia	...	1,801	971
Pig lead:			
Argentiferous	869	405	...
Germany W.	15	5	...
Norway	...	95	...
Morocco	600	...	...
Rhodesia	254	305	...
Non-Argentiferous	48,440	47,755	6,011
Mexico	102	...	...
Belgium	662	3,454	89
Germany W.	4,169	3,719	275
Greece	200	110	...
Norway	270	126	...
Spain	1,500	...	...
U. Kingdom	...	5	...
Yugoslavia	500	...	...
Algeria	218	282	12
Fr. Morocco	16,773	15,951	1,999
Tunisia	23,883	24,097	3,636
U. of S. Africa	100	...	...
Australia	51	3	...
Other countries	12	8	..
Antimonial lead	707	791	...

U. K. Lead Imports

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)

	1954 Jan.–Dec.	1955 Jan.–Dec.*	Dec.
(Gross Weight)			
Lead and lead alloys	197,543	217,717	17,515
Australia	120,395	126,530	10,585
Canada	38,638	54,928	4,150
Belgium	47	724	100
Germany (W.)	50	...	...
Yugoslavia	6,350	6,763	380
United States	13,128	6,512	...
Peru	11,968	9,748	1,150
Other			

Domestic Zinc Statistics

American Zinc Institute

Commencing with January, 1948, all regularly operating U. S. primary and secondary smelters are included in this report. Production from foreign ores also is included.

(Tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	Stock Beginning	Production	Shipments — Domestic	Shipments — Export & Drawback	Shipments — Gov't Acc't	Shipments — Total	Stock at End	Unfilled Orders at End	Daily Avg. Prod.
1950 Tl.	94,221	910,354	849,246	18,189	128,256	996,691	8,884	74,795	2,494
1950 Mo. Avg.	75,863	70,770	1,516	10,688	82,974				
1951 Tl.	8,884	921,833	836,800	32,067	39,949	918,816	21,901	50,509	2,553
1951 Mo. Avg.	77,653	69,733	3,506	3,329	76,568				
1952 Tl.	21,901	961,430	803,343	56,202	36,626	896,171	87,160	45,264	2,627
1952 Mo. Avg.	80,119	66,945	4,683	3,052	74,681				
1953									
Sept.	117,897	81,211	55,167	165	2,215	57,547	141,561	27,323	2,704
Oct.	141,561	84,031	65,470	482	1,223	67,175	158,417	25,950	2,711
Nov.	158,417	75,891	63,617	2,848	2,220	68,685	165,623	29,437	2,530
Dec.	165,623	79,116	55,487	6,282	2,127	63,896	180,843	35,466	2,552
Total	.....	971,191	818,850	16,326	42,332	877,508	.....	.....	2,661
Monthly Avg.		80,933	68,238	1,361	3,528	73,126			2,661
1954									
Jan.	180,843	78,561	54,865	3,681	2,146	60,692	198,712	26,378	2,534
Feb.	198,712	68,020	57,781	7,179	1,778	66,738	199,994	28,943	2,429
Mar.	199,994	71,186	66,929	1,703	1,448	70,080	201,100	31,702	2,296
Apr.	201,100	70,255	67,512	977	2,489	70,616	200,740	31,702	2,342
May	200,740	73,645	61,859	670	2,037	64,566	209,828	38,024	2,376
June	209,828	71,466	72,257	2,297	5,685	80,239	201,055	33,100	2,385
July	201,124	70,749	59,157	1,475	13,214	73,846	198,027	38,899	2,282
Aug.	198,027	71,810	58,188	1,525	16,871	76,584	193,253	41,069	2,316
Sept.	193,253	60,137	64,548	1,072	12,265	77,885	175,505	48,818	2,004
Oct.	175,505	67,047	78,867	1,468	10,080	90,415	152,137	51,559	2,163
Nov.	152,137	80,119	77,074	2,477	18,066	97,617	134,639	44,042	2,671
Dec.	134,639	85,166	75,105	3,405	17,218	95,728	124,077	45,862	2,747
Total	.....	868,242	787,922	27,929	108,957	924,808			
Monthly Avg.		72,353	65,660	2,327	9,080	77,067			2,379
1955									
Jan.	124,277	86,076	70,863	2,644	19,694	93,201	117,152	57,421	2,777
Feb.	117,152	78,977	80,016	3,743	16,205	99,964	96,165	54,527	2,820
Mar.	96,165	89,179	79,720	1,828	12,959	94,507	90,837	60,057	2,877
Apr.	90,837	83,786	89,589	1,967	8,488	100,044	74,597	65,127	2,793
May	74,579	86,177	83,336	3,802	10,434	97,572	63,184	70,087	2,780
June	63,184	84,458	92,212	1,492	5,335	99,039	48,603	57,231	2,815
July	48,603	84,400	76,812	862	4,039	81,713	51,290	64,056	2,738
Aug.	51,290	84,874	87,042	885	2,153	90,080	46,084	73,632	2,738
Sept.	46,084	83,448	83,664	1,274	2,427	87,365	42,167	52,278	2,781
Oct.	42,167	89,449	85,770	36	1,942	87,748	43,868	61,746	2,886
Nov.	43,868	86,616	91,585	280	1,561	93,426	38,058	64,560	2,921
Dec.	38,058	92,578	87,010	684	1,963	89,657	40,979	72,908	2,986
Total	.....	1,031,018	1,007,619	19,496	87,200	1,114,316	.....	.....	....
Monthly Avg.		85,918	83,968	1,625	7,267	92,860			2,825
1956									
Jan.	40,979	90,312	87,723	1,084	1,155	89,962	41,330	60,717	2,913
Feb.	41,330	86,329	84,727	317	2,782	87,826	39,833	45,255	2,977

U. S. Consumption of Slab Zinc

Bureau of Mines

By Industries (Short Tons)

	Galvanizers	Die Casters	Brass products	Rolled zinc	Zinc oxide & other	Total
1949 Total	348,544	197,387	84,257	55,100	17,643	702,931
1950 Total	434,094	281,385	136,451	67,779	27,656	947,365
1951 Total	386,373	266,442	141,456	64,000	28,738	887,009
1952 Total	375,563	236,022	155,311	51,508	30,885	849,289
1953						
September	33,465	21,745	13,374	4,329	3,221	76,134
October	34,354	22,854	13,709	4,077	3,077	78,071
November	29,989	21,408	9,779	3,887	2,482	67,545
December	28,785	24,272	10,758	3,631	2,827	70,273
Total	403,162	305,346	177,301	53,784	38,037	977,636
1954						
January	26,731	21,804	10,266	4,014	3,029	65,844
February	27,243	22,184	8,486	4,035	2,230	64,178
March	31,298	26,549	9,026	4,246	2,520	73,639
April	32,970	24,176	8,181	3,933	2,395	71,655
May	32,935	22,081	8,450	3,848	3,028	70,342
June	34,827	23,534	8,860	4,214	2,880	74,665
July	33,897	17,214	6,135	3,006	2,712	63,314
August	38,225	19,891	8,349	4,030	2,684	73,529
September	37,591	20,980	8,505	3,153	3,037	73,616
October	36,407	26,051	9,501	4,181	3,055	79,545
November	34,212	30,572	10,573	3,969	2,785	82,461
December	32,263	31,781	10,961	3,350	2,987	81,342
Total	398,599	286,817	107,293	45,979	33,342	876,130
1955						
January	32,638	32,863	12,313	3,754	3,151	84,719
February	31,601	31,254	10,690	3,912	2,745	80,202
March	37,648	37,682	12,718	4,635	3,305	95,988
April	36,136	36,628	11,034	3,833	3,181	90,812
May	37,471	36,926	12,404	4,203	3,409	94,413
June	37,874	32,821	13,305	5,012	3,227	92,239
July	33,433	23,910	7,017	2,832	2,897	70,589
August	38,317	30,168	10,244	5,431	3,027	87,687
September	39,181	31,804	12,672	4,185	3,507	91,849
October	40,030	35,136	13,961	4,714	3,596	97,940
November	38,116	38,616	13,465	3,952	3,636	98,275
December	37,249	36,982	15,003	3,900	3,621	96,755

Prime Western Zinc Prices

(East St. Louis)

Average Prices, Cents Per Pound

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	12.596	9.76	11.50	13.46
Feb.	11.48	9.375	11.50	13.50
Mar.	11.024	9.66	11.50	....
Apr.	11.00	10.25	11.93	....
May	11.00	10.29	12.00	....
June	11.00	10.96	12.25	....
July	11.00	11.00	12.50	....
Aug.	11.00	11.00	12.50	....
Sept.	10.18	11.44	12.96	....
Oct.	10.00	11.50	13.02	....
Nov.	10.00	11.50	13.00	....
Dec.	10.00	11.50	13.00	....
Av.	10.857	10.69	12.305	....

High Grade Zinc Prices

(Delivered)

N. Y. Monthly Averages

(Cents per pound)

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	13.946	11.11	12.85	14.81
Feb.	12.83	10.725	12.85	14.85
Mar.	12.379	11.01	12.85	....
Apr.	12.35	11.60	13.28	....
May	12.35	11.64	13.35	....
June	12.35	12.31	13.60	....
July	12.47*	12.35	13.85	....
Aug.	12.60	12.35	13.85	....
Sept.	11.53	12.79	14.31	....
Oct.	11.35	12.85	14.37	....
Nov.	11.35	12.85	14.35	....
Dec.	11.35	12.85	14.35	....
Av.	12.207	12.04	13.655	....

*East of Continental Divide.

U. K. Zinc Consumption

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	25,615	29,192	29,779
Feb.	25,286	28,814	.....
Mar.	29,001	33,451	.....
Apr.	26,084	27,741	.....
May	27,551	29,237	.....
June	29,665	31,467	.....
July	23,012	23,695	.....
Aug.	22,102	23,261	.....
Sept.	30,413	30,080	.....
Oct.	28,543	29,460	.....
Nov.	27,901	31,516	.....
Dec.	29,344	28,683	.....
Total	324,517	346,597	.....

Mine Production of Zinc in United States

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

(In short tons)

	Eastern States	Central States	Western States	Total U.S.*
1952				
Total	185,939	94,410	385,652	666,001
1953				
Total	183,612	57,300	293,818	534,730
1954				
July	13,866	5,309	19,501	38,676
Aug.	14.867	5,595	18,283	38,745
Sept.	13,702	5,540	14,936	34,178
Oct.	13,420	5,842	16,249	35,511
Nov.	12,500	5,280	20,558	38,338
Dec.	12,448	5,687	20,900	39,035
Total	166,487	63,100	234,942	464,539
1955				
Jan.	13,008	5,661	21,878	40,547
Feb.	13,124	5,075	21,437	39,636
Mar.	14,679	6,173	24,840	45,692
Apr.	13,767	6,074	23,436	43,277
May	13,563	5,842	25,200	44,605
June	13,840	5,652	24,044	43,536
July	13,400	5,340	22,643	41,383
Aug.	14,426	5,868	22,339	42,633
Sept.	13,830	5,834	22,490	42,154
Oct.	13,332	5,339	22,496	41,167
Nov.	12,676	5,532	21,347	39,555
Dec.	12,644	5,250	21,721	39,615
Total	162,289	67,640	273,871	503,800
1956				
Jan.	13,830	5,017	21,701	40,548

*Includes Alaskan output in some months.

Mine Production of Lead in United States

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

(In short tons)

	Eastern States	Central States	Western States	Total U.S.*
1951				
Ttl.	7,426	152,258	230,723	390,428
1952				
Ttl.	11,252	150,302	228,607	390,161
1953				
Ttl.	9,970	136,650	188,776	335,412
1954				
Aug.	668	11,655	14,743	27,066
Sept.	711	11,304	12,986	25,001
Oct.	692	11,826	13,237	25,755
Nov.	686	11,594	14,631	26,911
Dec.	699	11,595	14,303	26,597
Ttl.	8,608	138,940	169,804	317,352
1955				
Jan.	861	12,300	14,667	27,828
Feb.	792	12,077	14,558	27,427
Mar.	887	13,187	17,241	31,315
Apr.	940	12,417	15,329	28,686
May	987	12,037	15,908	28,932
June	900	11,918	15,609	28,427
July	828	10,925	14,030	25,783
Aug.	821	12,109	13,883	26,813
Sept.	906	11,676	14,294	26,876
Oct.	924	11,635	15,005	27,564
Nov.	762	11,731	13,482	25,975
Dec.	771	13,628	13,403	27,802
Ttl.	10,379	145,640	177,409	333,409
1956				
Jan.	780	11,678	14,518	26,976

*Includes Alaskan output in some months.

Mine Production of Gold in United States

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

(In fine ounces)

	Eastern States	Western States	Alaska*	Total
1952				
Ttl.	1,948	1,650,660	233,428	1,886,036
1953				
Ttl	1,529	1,689,668	273,479	1,964,676
1954				
Aug.	151	119,028	44,708	163,887
Sept.	160	129,726	46,104	175,990
Oct.	172	126,029	36,476	167,677
Nov.	184	129,352	21,853	151,389
Dec.	173	131,960	10,000	142,133
Ttl.	1,731	1,577,216	252,794	1,831,741
1955				
Jan.	208	138,773	58	139,039
Feb.	156	134,363	72	134,591
Mar.	203	147,862	2,674	150,739
Apr.	162	145,103	15	145,280
May	144	147,595	7,287	155,026
June	156	139,993	20,668	160,817
July	140	92,322	39,661	132,123
Aug.	171	119,327	40,931	160,429
Sept.	170	139,811	52,153	192,134
Oct.	182	140,812	43,486	184,480
Nov.	168	144,837	35,530	180,535
Dec.	166	143,827	5,000	148,993
Ttl.	2,026	1,634,625	247,535	1,884,186

*Alaska totals based on mint and smelter receipts.

Mine Production of Recoverable Silver in United States

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

(In Fine Ounces)

	Eastern States	Missouri	Western States	Alaska*	Total
1953 Total	158,707	223,500	36,354,685	39,111	36,776,003
1954					
September	7,879	22,297	2,790,693	6,486	2,827,355
October	16,717	22,609	2,670,625	5,162	2,715,113
November	12,957	23,655	2,949,605	2,936	2,989,153
December	12,475	23,655	3,001,230	1,500	3,038,860
Total	142,180	283,600	36,121,368	35,140	36,582,288
1955					
January	20,618	36,385	2,988,704	12	3,045,719
February	11,882	37,040	2,951,241	7	3,000,170
March	15,987	39,770	3,570,772	413	3,626,942
April	10,540	36,590	3,238,813	1	3,285,944
May	13,086	35,539	3,381,060	1,062	3,430,747
June	13,592	35,350	3,033,664	2,591	3,085,197
July	9,997	32,910	2,331,064	5,098	2,379,069
August	12,360	38,100	2,723,552	5,477	2,779,489
September	11,517	37,180	2,927,151	6,954	2,982,802
October	15,152	35,540	3,145,297	6,704	3,202,693
November	12,476	36,040	2,963,360	4,735	3,016,611
December	11,831	37,556	2,849,045	750	2,899,182
Total	159,038	438,000	36,103,723	33,804	36,734,565

*Alaska totals based on mint and smelter receipts.
**Includes a total of 3,708 oz. from Illinois.

Production of Primary Aluminum in the U. S.*

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

(In short tons)

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	48,767	54,536	50,023	67,954	76,934	89,895	116,247	128,203
Feb.	45,699	49,749	54,493	62,740	72,374	92,649	110,483	116,236
Mar.	51,874	54,852	58,747	70,022	77,069	104,460	122,339	130,272
Apr.	53,277	54,076	58,024	67,701	76,880	102,071	120,434	126,394
May	55,450	56,909	51,929	67,720	80,803	105,464	125,138	131,128
June	48,577	54,184	60,400	67,454	77,476	104,152	120,758	127,633
July	52,937	55,777	63,518	72,698	78,368	109,285	126,161	132,669
Aug	54,953	52.001	63,006	73,816	85,175	110,545	125,296	133,551
Sept.	53,255	49,742	54,449	69,429	76,882	109,333	120,332	130,606
Oct.	54,526	45,790	62,915	72,647	77,312	108,219	125,089	134.655
Nov.	50,174	35,865	62,276	72,246	74,639	105,636	121,252	133,689
Dec.	53,474	34,161	65,897	72,454	83,419	110,291	127,056	140,748
Total	623,456	603,462	718,622	836,881	937,330	1,252,013	1,460,565	1,565,785

*Based on producers' reports to War Production Board to July, 1946. Thereafter to Bureau of Mines. The monthly figures are preliminary in nature and will not add to the totals derived from the Bureau's annual industry canvass.

U. S. Silver Production*

(A.B.M.S.)

(In thousands of ounces; commercial bars, 0.999 fine, and other refined forms)

	Dom.†	For.	Total
1952 Total	40,245	36,653	76,898
1953 Total	34,697	37,764	72,461
1954			
September	2,840	3,797	6,637
October	3,117	3,126	6,243
November	3,366	2,859	6,225
December	3,169	3,453	6,622
Total	38,059	39,422	77,481
1955			
January	3,416	3,125	6,541
February	2,753	2,851	5,604
March	3,560	2,780	6,340
Apr.	3,068	2,896	5,964
May	3,075	2,224	5,299
June	3,089	3,134	6,223
July	596	930	1,526
August	2,005	1,669	3,674
September	2,840	2,855	5,695
October	2,432	3,889	6,321
November	3,087	2,775	5,862
December	3,180	3,652	6,832
Total	33,101	32,780	65,881
1956			
January	3,249	4,156	7,408

* The separation between silver of foreign and domestic origin on the basis of refined bars and other refined forms is only approximate.
† Includes purchases of crude silver by the U. S. Mint.

Average Silver Prices

(Cents per fine ounce)

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	84.44	85.25	85.25	90.357
Feb.	85.25	85.25	85.25	90.90
Mar.	85.25	85.25	87.25	....
Apr.	85.25	85.25	87.08	....
May	85.25	85.25	88.928	....
June	85.25	85.25	89.71	....
July	82.25	85.25	90.49	....
Aug.	85.25	85.25	90.75	....
Sept.	85.25	85.25	90.795	....
Oct.	85.25	85.25	91.794	....
Nov.	85.25	85.25	91.46	....
Dec.	85.25	85.25	90.45	....
Ave.	85.183	85.25	89.116	....

Note — The averages are based on the price of refined bullion imported on or after August 31, 1942.

U. S. Copper Imports
(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1954 Jan.–Dec.	1955 Jan.–Dec.	1955 Dec.
Ore, matte & reg. (cont.)	118,586	125,698	11,489
Canada	32,214	27,430	1,499
Mexico	14,273	12,306	792
Cuba	17,598	20,357	1,622
Bolivia	3,912	3,433	214
Chile	12,548	21,600	1,652
Peru	9,447	9,847	1,870
Cyprus	...	4,388	...
Philippines	19,406	13,320	1,263
U. of S. Africa	7,393	10,269	2,446
Australia	1,392	2,462	116
Other countries	403	286	15
Blister copper (content)	251,918	254,140	23,841
Canada	4,537	301	...
Mexico	30,620	28,104	1,781
Chile	128,850	137,885	11,948
Peru	...	3,483	1,229
U. Kingdom	...	542	...
Belg. Congo	8,045	9,680	546
N. Rhodesia	60,417	62,545	8,337
U. of S. Africa	6,089	2,218	...
Turkey	2,664	547	...
Australia	10,696	8,835	...
Refined cathodes and shapes	215,047	200,683	20,682
Canada	51,141	71,919	7,785
Mexico	6,276	7,919	1,171
Chile	125,596	66,558	6,566
Peru	13,003	17,771	1,857
Belgium	719	338	...
Germany, W.	4	3,577	55
Netherlands	...	2,291	...
Norway	5,664	149	...
Sweden	...	1,023	...
U. Kingdom	...	11,104	336
Yugoslavia	3,886	2,149	165
Belg. Congo	7,494	4,478	1,050
N. Rhodesia	1,232	10,657	1,680
U. of S. Africa	...	569	...
Other countries	32	181	17

U. S. Zinc Exports
(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1954 Jan.–Dec.	1955 Jan.–Dec.	1955 Dec.
Slabs, blocks, etc.	24,994	17,888	684
Canada	8	8	...
Mexico	518	786	36
Argentina	2,205	6,063	...
Brazil	2,902	35	32
Chile	231	5	...
Belgium	3,136	3,220	168
France	56	...	...
Germany, W.	2,609	...	...
Italy	224	...	...
Netherlands	560	...	...
Sweden	112	...	...
Switzerland	1,064	...	...
U. Kingdom	10,220	7,504	448
Korea	948	132	...
India	112	...	...
Other countries	89	135	...
Total Exports			
Ore, conc., slab, blocks	24,994	17,888	684
Scrap: ashes, dross and skimmings	16,689	21,611	1,195
Rolled in sheets, plates and strips†	2,959	2,606	190
Alloys ex brass and bronze	454	207	13
Die castings	632	843	92

U. S. Copper Exports
(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1954 Jan.–Dec.	1955 Jan.–Dec.	1955 Dec.
Ore, conc., matte and other unref. (cont.)	2,370	7,398	258
Refined ingots, bars, etc.†	215,950	199,707	14,728
Canada	818	1,155	46
Argentina	4,736	2,976	331
Brazil	28,613	8,907	654
Uruguay	38	...	...
Austria	1,502	1,262	167
Belgium	742	1,155	19
Denmark	465	270	...
France	39,239	65,062	4,616
Germany (W.)	30,236	35,139	3,220
Italy	18,080	9,660	1,566
Netherlands	24,342	16,224	1,925
Norway	3,628	2,576	280
Sweden	5,941	6,449	392
Switzerland	10,587	8,685	337
U. Kingdom	25,347	28,091	518
Formosa	7	187	...
India	6,237	4,831	538
Japan	6,842	183	117
Algeria	174	...	...
Australia	7,720	6,264	...
Other countries	656	631	2
Total Exports:			
Crude & ref.	218,320	207,105	14,986
Pipes & tubes	1,193	1,290	147
Plates & sheets	301	542	76
Rods	344	202	9
Wire, bare	4,587	6,975	1,117
Building wire and cable††	3,627	4,172	473
Weatherproof wire††	796	737	55
Insulated copper wire, n.e.s.††	11,754	14,195	1,001

U. S. Lead Exports
(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1954 Jan.–Dec.	1955 Jan.–Dec.	1955 Dec.
Lead ore, conc., matte and base bullion (cont.)	102	14	10
Canada	18	2	...
Mexico	...	10	...
Japan	84	...	...
Other countries	...	10	10
Pigs and bars	596	402	107
Canada	18	6	...
Cuba	23	21	5
Costa Rica	4	...	...
Dominican Rep.	17	11	...
Guatemala	33	...	...
Brazil	44	...	...
Chile	98	75	3
Colombia	20	27	8
Venezuela	27	30	...
Philippines	192	96	54
Other countries	120	136	37
Total Exports:			
Ore, base bullion, ref.	698	416	117
Sheets and pipes	373	558	20
Typemetal	426	427	11
Antimonial	201	405	38
Scrap	3,894	2,983	172

Comparative Metal Prices

	Av. 1939	OPA 1946 Nov.	1956 Mar. 20
Copper, Domestic (Electro. Del Valley)	11.20	14.375	48.00-54.50
Lead (N. Y.)	5.05	8.25	16.00
P. W. Zinc (E. St. Louis, f. o. b.	5.05	5.05	13.50
New York, del.	....	....	14.00
Tin, Spot Straits, N. Y.	....	....	100.75
Aluminum Ingot 99%+	20.00	15.00	24.40
Antimony (R.M.M. brand, f. o. b. Laredo)	12.36	14.50	33.00

U. S. Lead Imports
(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1954 Jan.–Dec.	1955 Jan.–Dec.	1955 Dec.
Ore, matte, etc. (cont.)	161,413	179,008	25,084
Canada	40,617	33,090	1,706
Mexico	2,167	2,200	257
Guatemala	2,703	5,209	959
Honduras	1,636	2,758	153
Bolivia	14,946	13,832	2,240
Chile	173	409	234
Colombia	356	545	...
Peru	38,734	44,223	8,001
Greece	692	...	...
U. of S. Africa	35,507	43,084	7,919
Australia	21,589	30,937	3,391
Philippines	2,160	2,635	221
Other countries	133	86	3
Base bullion (content)	41	...	...
Peru	41	...	...
Pigs and bars	276,286	264,149	25,153
Canada	59,887	34,452	1,807
Mexico	68,695	93,368	11,565
Peru	20,047	24,512	1,249
Belgium	339	231	...
Denmark	3,902	2,295	222
Germany (W.)	799	496	168
Netherlands	156	...	...
Spain	5,580	10,649	550
U. Kingdom	2,386	47	...
Yugoslavia	38,465	35,659	4,794
Algeria	2,313	2,207	...
Fr. Morocco	15,242	5,594	...
Australia	58,445	54,530	4,798
Other countries	30	109	...

U. S. Zinc Imports
(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1954 Jan.–Dec.	1955 Jan.–Dec.	1955 Dec.
Zinc ore (content)	454,027	491,284	49,208
Canada	155,608	173,157	18,751
Mexico	175,514	186,459	15,453
Cuba	...	3,704	73
Guatemala	3,755	8,352	935
Honduras	792	1,432	131
Bolivia	11,440	1,732	601
Colombia	31	136	...
Chile	1,797	4,919	1,312
Peru	93,216	83,915	6,374
Yugoslavia	4,871	...	...
U. of S. Africa	4,183	5,051	1,157
Australia	2,361	5,630	2,054
Philippines	444	463	66
Other countries	15	16,334	2,301
Zinc blocks, pigs, etc.	156,858	195,695	17,967
Canada	105,154	113,401	8,492
Mexico	9,726	19,480	2,505
Peru	6,757	9,767	483
Belgium	7,540	17,750	2,800
Germany, W.	3,109	6,643	446
Italy	5,285	6,189	584
Netherlands	1,461	1,078	110
Norway	717	504	...
U. Kingdom	22	79	56
Belg. Congo	13,895	15,227	2,491
Fr. Morocco	....	1,264	...
Rhodesia	....	281	...
Australia	3,080	4,032	...
Other countries	112	...	...
Total Imports:			
Zinc ore, blocks, pigs	610,885	686,979	67,175
Dross and skimmings	316	108	...
Old & worn out	739	177	2

World Production of Copper

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)

(In Tons of 2,000 Pounds)

	United States (a)	Canada (b)	Mexico (crude) (c)	Chile (d)	Peru (d)	Fed. Rep. of Germany (e)	Norway (f)	United Kingdom (g-h)	Yugo-slavia (c)	India (f-h)	Japan (e)	Turkey (f)	Aus-tralia (c)	Northern Rho-desia (c)	Union of South Africa (d)
1951															
Total	964,589	269,971	60,511	396,937	25,495	234,647	.....	.....	.....	....	100,254	....	16,984	349,667	36,104
1952															
Total	961,886	258,868	60,874	422,493	22,640	206,747	11,206	163,968	36,176	7,009	104,060	2,546	21,119	336,883	37,459
1953															
Total	957,318	253,652	62,380	371,742	25,803	233,330	13,306	108,604	34,381	5,709	100,381	25,641	37,080	382,884	38,341
1954															
Sept.	62,714	23,671	5,133	18,382	2,579	21,932	1,312	16,166	2,956	700	8,360	....	3,588	34,512	3,958
Oct.	69,243	27,365	4,751	36,603	2,589	22,182	1,296	10,396	2,790	756	9,008	....	3,469	33,466	3,373
Nov.	88,785	26,167	5,418	29,832	2,407	21,241	1,168	9,649	2,677	728	8,322	....	3,552	32,282	3,519
Dec.	85,581	27,528	4,441	35,890	2,764	22,336	1,240	15,842	2,822	740	9,451	....	2,570	32,321	4,222
Total	863,721	302,984	59,030	372,814	29,233	258,259	14,205	152,858	33,394	8,274	117,371	27,727	42,241	386,577	43,153
1955															
Jan.	86,931	26,303	5,386	38,899	2,560	22,635	968	9,156	2,351	389	9,532	1,739	1,906	7,926	3,245
Feb.	89,078	25,088	4,495	38,630	2,400	22,171	1,031	10,712	2,175	700	10,099	2,189	4,744	16,597	3,341
Mar.	98,171	26,701	4,362	38,341	1,950	25,449	1,216	14,274	2,383	780	11,392	2,265	5,935	28,936	4,063
Apr.	93,669	25,202	4,946	38,510	2,434	24,951	1,297	8,355	2,252	740	10,906	1,335	4,114	33,467	4,468
May	95,042	25,718	4,677	38,735	2,616	24,642	1,236	11,772	2,487	743	8,096	1,953	4,501	35,301	4,639
June	90,645	27,465	5,402	38,164	2,635	23,639	1,433	14,837	3,045	718	5,655	2 252	4,308	35,166	2,700
July	31,846	26,481	5,425	35,081	2,738	23,841	1,228	9,418	3,200	717	10,810	2,305	4,300	34,306	4,548
Aug.	67,990	27,844	4,829	36,949	2,613	24,944	1,231	10,946	2,976	763	11,623	1,623	4,760	28,942	4,737
Sept.	96,343	27,502	4,745	30,914	2,544	24,096	1,479	11,396	2,793	682	11,657	....	....	33,087	4,411
Oct.	99,514	27,779	5,816	37,427	2,055	23,317	1,439	10,806	2,151	694	11,543	....	....	36,149	4,368
Nov.	94,287	27,412	5,999	40,699	2,554	24,143	1,308	12,728	2,544	782	11,868	....	....	28,749	....
Dec.	93,186	.....	5,501	.....	2,610	22,833	....	.....	....	...	.....	....	....	31,676	....
1956															
Jan.	96,962	.....	6,040	.....	593	.....	....	.....	....	...	.....	....	....	32,887	....

(a) Reported by Copper Institute. Crude, "recoverable contents of mine production or smelter production or shipments, and custom intake". Does not include intake of scrap nor of imported ore except chat received from Cuba and Philippines. (b) Blister copper plus recoverable copper in concentrates, matte, ect., exported. (c) Crude copper, i. e., copper content of blister or converter copper as originally produced in the several countries, although some of it may be refined at home; e. g., in Rhodesia. (d) Blister and/or refined. (e) Refined. There are quantities of scrap included in the electrolytic production in addition to that reported, tonnage of which is not obtainable. (f) Smelter production. (g) Refinery production from imported blister only. (h) British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics. *Refined.

World Production of Refined Lead

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)

(In Tons of 2,000 Pounds)

	United States	Canada	Mexico	Peru	Belgium	France	Fed. Rep. of Germany	Italy	Spain	Yugo-slavia	Japan	Aus-tralia (a)	French Moroco	Tunisia	Rho-desia	Total
1951																
Total	486,874	162,712	219,352	48,824	77,873	58,831	170,768	39,633	45,460	.....	18,516	217,301	20,287	25,476	15,646	1,602,601
1952																
Total	532,778	183,589	248,561	53,536	83,139	59,607	152,751	38,504	46,080	74,053	20,882	217,293	31,224	28,264	14,112	1,783,643
1953																
Total	533,883	166,356	225,075	66,520	84,162	60,887	164,077	40,786	53,799	78,038	25,513	241,419	29,970	30,897	12,891	1,813,773
1954																
Sept.	47,762	14,590	17,182	5,093	6,657	4,422	12,097	3,029	5,667	6,953	3,017	.....	3,034	3,336	1,690	156,587
Oct.	51,276	17,818	19,714	5,718	7,081	6,709	15,066	3,904	4,719	5,512	3,150	20,300	3,144	1,998	1,120	167,329
Nov.	46,711	15,800	20,511	5,450	7,067	6,383	15,992	3,994	4,383	6,706	2,856	21,551	1,480	2,654	1,232	162,770
Dec.	48,506	15,689	21,497	5,946	7,062	6,480	13,676	4,071	5,056	7,950	3,579	22,768	364	2,578	1,008	164,230
Total	551,618	166,379	231,595	63,735	79,260	71,033	162,773	41,150	62,475	73,555	37,612	260,424	29,417	30,015	16,800	1,877,841
1955																
Jan.	44,780	12,822	19,066	4,416	7,014	5,627	12,163	4,095	5,293	7,104	3,355	23,570	4,946	3,029	1,540	158,826
Feb.	40,173	12,899	17,442	5,325	6,999	6,023	12,606	4,473	6,453	7,142	3,644	16,156	4,566	2,261	980	147,143
Mar.	50,308	14,332	19,995	5,978	7,102	6,850	14,512	4,304	5,771	6,994	3,395	17,182	1,004	2,355	672	160,754
Apr.	50,274	13,615	16,730	5,294	6,737	5,855	13,713	2,583	5,078	6,787	3,411	22,368	....	2,134	1,792	156,371
May	45,435	13,886	21,340	5,364	6,642	7,601	13,676	3,200	6,254	6,334	2,314	26,531	2,025	1,192	1,792	163,586
June	48,133	14,061	18,189	5,442	6,249	7,068	11,363	3,169	5,929	7,288	2,087	21,427	4,957	1,903	1,680	158,678
July	23,850	7,237	17,255	5,598	7,120	3,108	10,077	4,117	4,844	7,758	3,724	15,930	3,746	2,231	1,680	118,347
Aug.	36,912	11,492	19,301	5,529	7,638	4,826	10,345	2,579	4,357	7,047	3,860	23,682	2,976	2,541	1,680	144,655
Sept.	50,453	14,323	18,382	5,323	9,032	6,558	13,910	3,805	6,421	5,687	3,851	25,833	3,236	2,706	1,680	171,200
Oct.	53,747	15,326	17,225	5,760	8,777	7,044	15,387	4,828	5,709	6,260	3,579	21,946	....	1,944	1,568	169,100
Nov.	52,623	12,587	17,576	5,473	8,468	5,891	17,503	3,741	6,133	7,799	3,785	18,820	....	2,535	1,456	164,390
Dec.	50,448	.....	18,637	7,038	8,030	6,730	16,806	4,031	5,267	....	....	.....	1,414	3,790	1,456	.....
1956																
Jan.	51,306	.....	17,587	1,730	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	1,456	.....

(a) Production credited to Australia includes lead refined in England from Australian base bullion.

World Production of Slab Zinc

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)

(In Tons of 2,000 Pounds)

	United States (a)	Can. (b)	Mexico	Peru (b-c)	Belgium	France (a)	Fed. Rep. of Germany	Great Britain	Italy	Nether-lands	Norway (b)	Spain	Yugo-slovia	Japan (a)	Aus-tralia (b)	Rho-desia (b)	Total (d)
1951																	
Total	931,833	218,543	57,990	1,003	220,479	82,184	155,024	78,101	52,058	24,924	44,971	23,444	....	62,109	88,103	25,301	2,065,216
1952																	
Total	961,430	223,140	61,456	5,491	295,909	89,255	162,272	76,981	60,438	28,556	42,061	23,329	15,943	77,203	97,931	25,627	2,141,088
1953																	
Total	971,191	247,707	59,589	9,819	213,215	89,218	163,430	81,436	65,730	27,721	42,566	24,152	16,037	86,833	101,003	28,379	2,229,917
1954																	
Sept.	60,137	18,023	4,876	1,373	19,839	8,371	14,911	8,576	6,033	2,358	4,215	2,113	1,317	9,239	9,688	2,498	178,648
Oct.	67,047	18,871	5,241	1,272	19,391	11,107	15,739	7,196	6,859	2,417	4,166	2,287	1,445	9,944	9,902	2,296	185,130
Nov.	80,116	19,622	5,061	1,754	19,208	10,603	15,335	6,891	6,510	2,438	3,850	2,132	1,470	8,699	9,552	2,072	195,319
Dec.	85,164	21,923	5,222	978	19,249	10,607	16,261	8,595	6,237	2,497	3,663	2,317	1,350	10,011	9,740	2,604	206,433
Total	868,242	213,810	60,477	16,982	234,896	122,248	184,806	90,987	74,356	28,686	48,768	25,109	15,040	112,292	117,066	29,736	2,243,501
1955																	
Jan.	86,106	22,028	5,309	1,852	19,323	10,894	16,078	7,251	5,532	2,412	3,988	2,246	1,246	9,905	9,891	2,660	206,691
Feb	78,977	19,865	4,737	1,612	18,739	10,244	14,723	7,372	5,663	2,216	3,988	1,930	1,221	8,792	8,745	2,680	190,549
Mar.	89,179	22,216	5,291	2,057	19,096	11,275	16,867	9,031	6,879	2,422	3,165	2,003	1,457	10,863	9,378	2,744	213,923
Apr.	83,786	21,301	5,136	1,770	19,279	10,582	16,409	7,392	6,393	2,519	4,168	2,198	1,421	10,750	7,737	2,632	203,473
May	86,177	21,600	5,271	1,870	20,280	11,219	16,985	6,870	6,639	2,609	4,460	2,337	1,349	7,689	8,508	2,688	206,521
June	84,458	20,565	5,173	2,124	19,837	10,715	16,476	6,480	6,480	2,628	3,854	2,227	1,285	7,141	8,837	2,604	202,444
July	84,400	21,769	5,297	1,725	19,561	10,463	16,918	5,902	6,802	2,737	4,238	2,251	1,338	11,223	10,415	2,660	207,697
Aug.	84,877	22,029	5,168	1,880	19,190	10,185	16,566	6,751	7,088	2,529	4,422	2,197	1,175	11,012	10,089	2,576	207,731
Sept.	83,448	20,898	4,967	1,754	18,863	7,603	16,496	8,609	6,323	2,621	4,451	2,121	1,198	11,227	9,817	2,464	202,860
Oct.	89,449	22,206	5,212	1,545	19,345	10,262	16,735	6,940	6,906	2,735	4,704	2,243	1,176	11,644	9,972	2,604	213,678
Nov.	87,616	21,398	5,066	818	19,244	9,848	15,708	7,442	6,183	2,846	4,501	2,185	1,142	11,600	9,860	2,576	208,033
Dec.	92,578	21,135	5,252	....	20,079	10,332	17,061	9,316	6,420	2,886	4,492	2,258	....	....	....	2,632	.....
1956																	
Jan.	90,313	21,696	5,279	....	....	....	.....	6,768	....	....	4,345	....	....	....	....	2,632	.....

(a) Partially electrolytic. (b) Entirely electrolytic. (c) Beginning 1954 both electrolytic and electrothomic. (d) The above totals omits production in Russia, Czechoslovakia, Poland and in Argentina.

U. K. Virgin Copper Stocks

(In long tons)

British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics

At start of:	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	55,344	61,480	76,197
Feb.	60,402	62,771	79,377
Mar.	60,084	70,185	.....
Apr.	47,258	67,566	.....
May	60,118	60,767	.....
June	65,314	58,546	.....
July	68,037	64,256	.....
Aug.	67,307	99,628	.....
Sept.	77,323	107,261	.....
Oct.	72,266	93,681	.....
Nov.	61,484	75,533	.....
Dec.	61,673	77,749	.....

U. K. Refined Lead Stocks

British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics

(In long tons)

At start of:	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	26,887	31,173	40,987
Feb.	32,653	32,274	34,326
Mar.	30,697	39,461	.....
Apr.	28,312	37,587	.....
May	30,005	45,226	.....
June	29,793	38,760	.....
July	30,437	30,816	.....
Aug.	29,492	32,270	.....
Sept.	26,298	48,036	.....
Oct.	28,958	42,912	.....
Nov.	22,269	42,061	.....
Dec.	26,937	38,410	.....

U. K. Stocks of Zinc

British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)

At start of:	Virgin Zinc 1955	Virgin Zinc 1956	Zinc. Conc. 1955	Zinc. Conc. 1956
Jan.	49,962	49,962	47,200	54,447
Feb.	48,027	45,239	43,779	49,537
Mar.	45,679	.....	44,176	.....
Apr.	49,301	.....	51,603	.....
May	53,573	.....	47,741	.....
June	50,447	.....	47,791	.....
July	48,227	.....	47,399	.....
Aug.	54,562	.....	50,649	.....
Sept.	60,935	.....	55,350	.....
Oct.	60,800	.....	55,234	.....
Nov.	54,679	.....	60,065	.....
Dec.	50,678	.....	58,414	.....

U. K. Copper Imports

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)

	1954 Jan.–Dec.	1955 Jan.–Dec.*	1955 Dec.
(Gross Weight)			
Copper and copper alloys	400,899	411,894	34,962
Union of So. Africa	2,875	1,464	25
N. Rhodesia	236,762	216,329	21,124
Canada	64,530	66,097	5,453
Belgium	14,564	6,898	340
Germany (W.)	12,059	7,884	16
Norway	1,186	†	†
Sweden	552	†	†
United States	20,659	29,501	458
Chile	35,009	58,939	4,600
Belg. Congo	†	5,075	875
Other countries	12,703	19,707	2,071
Of which:			
Electrolytic	250,323	255,698	21,463
Other refined	17,567	31,079	2,775
Blister or rough	132,678	121,874	10,539
Wrought and alloys	331	3,243	185
Total	400,899	411,894	34,962

Copper Consumption in United Kingdom

British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics

(In tons of 2,240 pounds)

	Unalloyed	Alloyed*	Sulphate	Total	Virgin	Scrap
1953 Total	243,717	192,337	11,206	447,260	322,311	124,949
1954						
September	32,098	21,731	1,137	54,966	43,070	11,896
October	30,603	22,716	....	53,319	40,664	12,655
November	31,239	21,143	....	52,382	42,846	9,536
December	30,570	22,962	....	53,496	41,053	12,437
Total	328,149	251,989	....	580,138	448,413	131,725
1955						
January	28,636	22,582	....	51,218	39,705	11,513
February	27,607	23,098	....	50,705	36,906	13,799
March	31,901	25,894	....	57,795	41,083	16,712
April	26,101	22,045	....	48,146	36,008	12,138
May	31,107	23,297	....	54,404	39,485	14,919
June	36,163	23,904	....	60,067	45,367	14,700
July	26,601	19,698	....	46,299	31,749	14,550
August	24,731	18,390	....	43,121	33,255	9,866
September	36,286	24,007	....	60,293	47,180	13,113
October	36,309	25,276	....	61,585	47,519	14,066
November	35,791	25,854	....	61,645	48,690	12,955
December	32,953	23,108	....	56,061	41,130	14,931
Total	377,576	281,953	....	659,529	496,467	163,062
1956						
January	34,567	24,461	....	59,028	45,676	13,351

*Includes copper sulphate effective October, 1954.

U. K. Zinc Imports

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)

	1954 Jan.–Dec.	1955 Jan.–Dec.*	1955 Dec.
(Gross Weight)			
Zinc ore and conc.**	192,912	201,982	7,424
Australia	134,095	...	...
Canada	13,857	...	...
Other countries	44,960	...	...
Zinc conc.‡	101,677	†	†
Australia	73,317	...	...
Canada	8,071	...	...
Burma	16,123	...	...
Italy	4,166	...	...
Zinc and zinc alloys	155,176	161,582	11,672
N. Rhodesia	6,862	5,778	815
Australia	15,184	10,595	1,800
Canada	73,271	90,885	5,236
Belgium	18,289	11,785	1,780
Germany, W.	48	5,017	1
Netherlands	1,868	2,601	203
Norway	1,734	730	200
United States	27,683	9,265	...
Other countries	10,237	24,926	1,637
Of which:			
Zinc or spelter, unwrought in ingots, blocks, bars, slabs & cakes	154,379	160,423	11,553
Other	797	1,159	119
Total	155,176	161,582	11,672

Zinc Imports and Exports by Principal Countries

(A.B.M.S.)

Reported in pigs, bars, etc.; metric tons except where otherwise noted.

	1955 Oct.	1955 Nov.	1955 Dec.
IMPORTS			
U. S. (s.t.)	22,031	20,627	17,967
Canada (s.t.)	2	...	...
Denmark	394	486	689
France	1,404	714	1,600
Germany (W.)†	4,780	5,100	...
Italy	410	...	...
Netherlands	1,123	...	...
Sweden	1,838	2,234	2,355
Switzerland†	1,741	1,590	1,119
U. K. (l.t.)	12,437	10,970	11,672
India* (l.t.)	2,300	2,050	696
EXPORTS			
U. S. (s.t.)	589	151	684
Canada (s.t.)	19,836	14,164	...
Belgium	12,776	...	...
France	...	37	...
Germany (W.)†	5,157	3,037	...
Italy	2,743	...	...
Netherlands	1,907	...	...
Norway	2,609	3,681	...
Switzerland†	523	292	408
U. K.‡ (l.t.)	445	332	314
No. Rhodesia* (l.t.)	2,745	2,596	2,259
Belg. Congo	1,900	...	...

† Includes scrap.
‡ Includes manufactures.
* British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics.

United Kingdom Tin Statistics

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

	Tin Content of Tin in Ore: Imports	Production*	Stock at end of period*	Tin Metal: Imports	Production*	Consumption	Exports & Re-exports	Stock at end of period
1954								
October	1,901	74	1,587	0	2,203	1,790	472	4,425
November	2,574	63	2,086	177	2,136	1,923	561	4,194
December	2,585	76	2,473	429	2,234	1,952	368	4,347
1955								
January	1,907	70	1,984	311	2,211	1,821	701	4,353
February	1,952	86	2,321	185	2,648	1,843	272	4,821
March	3,229	97	2,753	...	2,648	2,180	648	4,706
April	2,133	87	3,550	56	966	1,794	532	4,026
May	2,100	81	2,962	...	2,493	1,840	811	3,742
June	898	96	1,119	21	2,595	1,997	363	3,280
July	4,006	95	2,700	3	2,201	1,615	1,581	3,232
August	2,163	78	2,300	10	2,545	1,576	783	3,612
September	1,735	97	1,800	15	2,283	1,920	981	3,053
October	2,245	90	2,000	35	2,197	1,866	1,097	2,362
November	3,034	...	....	436	....	2,081	577	2,935

*As reported by International Tin Study Group. Production of Tin Metal includes production from imported scrap and residues refined on toll. Stocks exclude strategic stock but include official warehouse stocks.

Canada's Copper Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Refined Copper)
(In Tons)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	20,364	21,830	15,001	22,678
Feb.	18,901	21,075	13,954	21,533
Mar.	20,480	22,432	21,075	25,181
Apr.	20,363	21,747	20,412	24,221
May	20,548	20,179	23,012	23,921
June	20,274	18,384	23,344	21,981
July	14,196	19,996	21,582	21,286
Aug.	9,396	19,886	22,000	26,424
Sept.	10,323	16,777	22,684	24,943
Oct.	12,761	17,675	21,661	25,658
Nov.	11,282	17,101	22,981	25,340
Dec.	17,432	18,703	24,935	27,312
Year	196,320	235,787	252,643	290,478

Canada's Lead Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In Pigs)
(In Tons)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	8,136	11,212	6,170	5,500
Feb.	9,702	8,710	7,560	11,882
Mar.	10,851	14,943	11,092	10,318
Apr.	10,450	14,765	9,606	11,967
May	11,020	7,039	11,483	6,416
June	10,466	13,434	12,018	9,897
July	10,249	1,357	13,152	8,341
Aug.	10,642	8,869	8,646	4,884
Sept.	14,121	3,903	10,045	5,538
Oct.	13,193	7,532	8,005	8,053
Nov.	12,703	6,581	10,817	4,622
Dec.	8,208	4,354	7,815	5,286
Year	129,741	102,879	116,409	92,704

Canada's Silver Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In ores and concentrates)
(Fine Ounces)

	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	522,073	547,951	429,704
Feb.	218,421	567,225	457,261
Mar.	263,650	849,502	411,597
Apr	311,141	572,059	493,578
May	419,569	660,724	445,054
June	323,913	682,906	592,238
July	614,320	1,210,045	285,350
Aug.	533,155	953,379	644,932
Sept.	527,771	605,188	636,992
Oct.	1,015,012	612,874	684,301
Nov.	463,667	606,274	387,147
Dec.	473,826	804,213	405,719
Year	5,686,518	8,672,340	5,873,873

Canada's Copper Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Ingots, bars, slabs and billets)
(In Tons)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	9,237	7,668	9,081	11,078
Feb.	4,947	16,411	8,385	12,897
Mar.	11,104	10,578	11,671	12,423
Apr.	10,948	11,153	11,218	10,321
May	11,355	14,726	18,407	10,911
June	8,178	15,053	14,877	13,387
July	7,815	13,939	15,467	12,674
Aug.	13,739	7,272	14,158	13,219
Sept.	10,908	8,139	14,069	13,479
Oct.	11,040	8,957	11,528	14,208
Nov.	10,004	9,062	13,372	14,545
Dec.	4,500	9,036	13,897	14,057
Year	113,675	131,994	156,130	153,199

Canada's Zinc Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Refined Zinc)
(In Tons)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	19,242	18,370	17,155	22,028
Feb.	17,411	18,677	15,199	19,865
Mar.	18,953	20,693	16,550	22,215
Apr.	19,415	20,003	16,249	21,301
May	18,786	20,090	16,530	21,599
June	18,728	20,589	17,017	20,565
July	19,411	21,595	17,917	21,769
Aug.	18,924	21,703	18,755	22,029
Sept.	18,230	21,157	18,023	20,898
Oct.	19,754	21,888	18,871	22,206
Nov.	16,114	21,051	19,662	21,398
Dec.	18,232	21,899	21,922	21,135
Year	222,200	247,707	213,810	257,008

Canada's Silver Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In Ounces)

	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	2,459,531	2,603,593	2,182,386
Feb.	2,255,113	2,068,740	1,960,506
Mar.	2,458,022	2,352,392	2,385,762
Apr.	3,076,852	2,745,615	2,270,269
May	2,520,180	2,564,919	2,235,620
June	1,538,663	2,769,694	2,461,675
July	2,353,542	2,717,859	2,385,654
Aug.	2,029,346	2,840,385	2,480,607
Sept.	2,067,294	2,804,384	2,386,385
Oct.	2,097,630	2,461,823	2,371,890
Nov.	2,207,170	2,823,719	2,088,991
Dec.	2,361,452	2,364,826	2,388,627
Year	28,424,795	31,117,949	27,598,372

Canada's Lead Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Recoverable Lead)*
(In Tons)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	15,271	19,502	17,716	18,959
Feb.	11,072	16,888	16,863	15,018
Mar.	15,522	14,183	17,104	19,090
Apr.	14,547	18,640	19,452	17,866
May	13,770	16,120	19,953	16,808
June	11,172	15,302	18,988	17,800
July	11,460	11,969	19,164	16,650
Aug.	13,605	13,864	18,237	16,676
Sept.	14,488	14,335	17,066	15,972
Oct.	16,641	16,327	16,569	13,620
Nov.	12,884	19,433	18,365	15,182
Dec.	18,406	19,273	19,093	17,857
Year	168,842	195,836	219,280	201,498

*New base bullion from Canadian ores plus recoverable lead in ores or concentrates shipped for export.

Canada's Zinc Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Slabs in Tons)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	9,209	17,478	16,625	22,181
Feb.	17,639	13,580	11,328	25,556
Mar.	21,839	18,307	18,199	20,178
Apr.	18,205	17,068	17,926	21,018
May	12,514	15,595	13,926	14,820
June	14,393	14,919	15,654	19,581
July	12,800	10,068	27,582	13,522
Aug.	10,040	8,594	14,934	16,581
Sept.	12,594	9,423	17,298	11,793
Oct.	11,454	11,862	13,064	19,836
Nov.	14,135	10,685	16,224	14,164
Dec.	12,042	10,809	23,277	14,607
Year	166,864	158,388	206,037	213,837

Canada's Nickel Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In Tons)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	11,813	12,517	12,765	14,387
Feb.	10,719	10,662	11,874	13,375
Mar.	12,381	12,268	13,619	15,544
Apr.	12,318	11,841	13,015	15,011
May	12,413	11,610	13,458	15,352
June	12,563	11,687	13,269	14,835
July	10,426	11,801	12,901	14,530
Aug.	11,975	11,911	13,428	14,825
Sept.	10,982	12,031	13,521	13,734
Oct.	11,773	12,469	14,323	14,411
Nov.	11,381	12,764	14,159	14,290
Dec.	11,815	12,122	14,947	14,881
Year	140,559	143,693	161,279	175,173

Canadian Zinc Exports

	Jan.–Dec. 1954	Jan.–Dec. 1955	Dec. 1955
Ore (zinc content)	180,171	190,582	16,507
United States	148,140	168,067	11,892
Belgium	8,593	7,487	1,591
France	1,787	4,613	3,024
Norway	7,158	2,170	...
U. Kingdom	14,493	8,245	...
Slab zinc	206,035	213,837	14,607
United States	105,211	113,308	8,304
Brazil	581	55	...
Chile	129	73	...
Italy	224	...	...
Netherlands	1,624	112	...
U. Kingdom	91,126	95,601	6,282
Korea	723	115	...
India	6,238	3,259	...
Israel	143	...	...
Iran	...	165	...
Pakistan	...	1,026	...
Other countries	36	123	21
Total Exports:			
Ore & slabs	386,206	404,419	31,114
Zinc scrap, dross, ashes	5,112	5,463	233
United States	420	1,206	20
Belgium	3,668	2,293	...
Germany W.	447	545	85
Netherlands	406	1,260	128
Japan	114	129	...
India	57	...	...
Italy	...	30	...

Canadian Copper Exports

	Jan.–Dec. 1954	Jan.–Dec. 1955	Dec. 1955
Ore, matte, regulus, etc. (content)	47,409	41,564	3,807
United States	34,072	26,883	2,294
Germany W.	1,716	1,827	617
Norway	10,547	11,325	727
U. Kingdom	1,074	1,129	126
Belgium	...	400	43
Ingots, bars, billets, anodes	156,129	153,197	14,057
United States	60,812	67,068	7,982
Brazil	5,750	495	...
Denmark	...	168	...
France	7,728	8,957	1,137
Germany W.	405	937	...
Italy	...	116	...
Netherlands	...	198	...
Switzerland	168	308	...
U. Kingdom	77,867	69,199	4,931
Australia	1,126	3,994	...
India	2,212	1,724	...
Other countries	61	33	7
Total Exports:			
Crude and Refined	203,538	194,761	17,864
Old & Scrap	10,925	18,293	1,001
Rods, strips, sheet and tubing	9,757	19,161	1,777

French Metal Exports

	1954 Jan.–Dec.	1955 Jan.–Dec.	1956 Jan.
Copper			
Crude copper for refining (blister, black and cement)	1,179	...	...
Lead			
Ore (gross weight)	374	1,128	7
Pig lead:			
Argentiferous	23	76	...
Non-Argentiferous	14,275	13,740	1,754
Antimonial lead	404	550	22
Zinc			
Slabs, bars, blocks, etc.	1,192	609	...

Copper Imports and Exports by Principal Countries

(A.B.M.S.)

Reported in ingots, slabs, etc.; metric tons except where otherwise noted.

	1955 Oct.	1955 Nov.	1955 Dec.
IMPORTS			
U. S. (blist., s.t.)	15,772	22,830	23,841
(ore, etc., s.t.)	13,078	11,438	11,489
(ref., s.t.)	20,784	20,876	20,682
Belgium†	24,847	...	...
Denmark	265	100	260
France (crude)	...	821	15
(refined)	12,346	14,672	17,442
Italy	4,797	...	...
Germany (W.)	15,002	14,517	...
Netherlands	1,257	...	...
Norway	654	254	...
Sweden	3,231	5,563	2,460
Switzerland	2,001	1,345	3,253
U. K. (l.t.)	31,993	31,726	34,962
India†† (ref. l.t.)	2,271	1,826	...
EXPORTS			
U. S. (ore and unref., s.t.)	...	1,264	258
(ref., s.t.)	15,719	16,434	14,728
Canada (refined, s.t.)	14,207	14,545	...
Belgium†	10,608	...	...
Finland‡	311	200	...
Germany (W.)	3,767	4,098	...
Norway	610	730	...
Sweden	1,507	1,322	1,554
U. K. (l.t.)	1,931	2,761	2,004
Belg. Congo*	16,469	...	...
No. Rhodesia†† (ref. & blist., l.t.)	32,011	34,382	26,000

† Includes copper alloys.
‡ Includes old.
* Copper wire bars and ingot bars 99% and copper ingots 97%.
†† British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics.

French Zinc Imports

(A.B.M.S.)

(In metric tons)

	1954 Jan.–Dec.	1955 Jan.–Dec.	1956 Jan.
Ore (gross weight)	241,425	290,133	21,619
Canada	6,753	6,167	5,083
Guatemala	...	999	...
Bolivia	...	920	...
Peru	5,446	35,874	546
Belgium	7,017	3,637	...
Finland	...	2,997	...
Germany W.	4,012	2,637	...
Greece	4,187	6,379	...
Italy	20,434	14,118	821
Norway	484	1,005	...
Spain	49,320	41,644	3,920
Yugoslavia	4,000	30,549	...
Algeria	34,057	48,888	1,500
Fr. Morocco	76,082	73,894	3,806
Tunisia	7,900	10,053	1,521
Belg. Congo	5,000	8,757	...
Australia	16,733	1,615	4,422
Slabs, bars, blocks, etc.	15,794	14,923	1,360
United States	102	...	...
Canada	435	...	...
Mexico	329	...	...
Belgium	12,273	13,480	1,360
Germany W.	50	100	...
Italy	1,180	791	...
Netherlands	331	280	...
Norway	534	...	...
Switzerland	...	5	...
U. Kingdom	155	12	...
Yugoslavia	50	...	...
Algeria	173	209	...
Tunisia	...	1	...
Other British Africa (East Coast)	111	...	...
U. of S. Africa	71	...	...
Rhodesia	...	42	...
Australia	...	3	...

U. K. Copper Exports

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(Gross Weight)	1954 Jan.–Dec.	1955 Jan.–Dec.*	1955 Dec.
Copper unwrought, ingots, blocks, slabs, bars, etc.	20,110	15,897	2,004
Plates, sheets, rods, etc.	22,724	17,516	1,641
Wire (including uninsulated electric wire)	9,340	31,447	4,872
Tubes	5,160	6,657	864
Other copper, worked (incl. pipe fittings)	608	1,498	232
Total	57,942	73,015	9,613

* Revisions in cumulative totals are made in some instances and cannot be allocated monthly.

French Copper Imports

(A.B.M.S.)

	1954 Jan.–Dec.	1955 Jan.–Dec.	1956 Jan.
Crude copper for refining (blister, black & cement)	9,042	6,131	914
Belgium	...	...	102
Belg. Congo	4,136	4,980	812
U. of S. Africa	4,906	1,128	...
Fr. Morocco	...	23	...
Refined	128,709	165,064	9,086
United States	31,650	53,531	3,920
Canada	6,869	8,470	51
Chile	262	150	...
Peru	3,700	277	...
Belgium	34,912	48,626	1,992
Germany W.	3,299	1,906	...
Italy	281	...	...
Norway	202	576	762
Sweden	282	117	...
U. Kingdom	3,688	987	5
Yugoslavia	406	...	...
Turkey	...	95	...
Belg. Congo	36,559	37,019	1,085
U. of S. Africa	376	1,123	...
Other British Africa (East Coast)	4,109	...	...
Rhodesia-Nyassaland	1,590	10,545	1,271
Japan	500	1,598	...
Other countries	24	44	...
Total Imports:			
Crude and refined	137,751	171,195	10,000

Canadian Lead Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics) (A.B.M.S.)

	Jan.–Dec. 1954	Jan.–Dec. 1955	Dec. 1955
Ore (lead content)	59,755	58,162	5,532
United States	42,466	31,221	2,849
Belgium	8,426	16,522	1,281
Germany W.	8,863	10,419	1,402
Refined lead	116,407	92,703	5,286
United States	59,868	34,287	1,802
Cuba	1	1	...
Brazil	2,397	...	...
Venezuela	86	85	...
Belgium	...	66	...
Norway	112	50	...
Switzerland	56	...	...
U. Kingdom	50,512	56,869	3,472
Japan	3,314	1,274	...
Other countries	61	65	12
Total Exports:			
Ore and refined	176,162	150,865	10,818
Pipe & tubing	27	22	1
Lead scrap	870	627	29

Nonferrous Castings

MONTHLY SHIPMENTS, BY TYPE OF METAL
(Bureau of Census — Thousands of Pounds)

	Aluminum	Copper	Magnesium	Zinc	Lead Die
1951 Total	515,131	1,197,443	30,825	487,996	25,936
1952 Total	518,979	1,009,910	34,857	408,353	20,941
1953 Total	658,022	990,496	34,517	521,253	20,444
1954					
July	39,636	56,380	1,924	28,306	1,391
August	42,429	68,891	2,157	34,639	1,726
September	46,249	68,267	2,059	36,594	1,625
October	53,901	70,276	2,092	39,072	1,784
November	55,224	70,020	2,161	48,437	1,355
December	62,752	72,421	2,287	50,177	1,563
Total	607,764	834,557	25,572	474,741	18,396
1955					
January	64,414	72,233	2,305	58,586	1,734
February	66,869	75,253	2,160	58,585	1,571
March	78,958	92,149	2,572	71,811	1,537
April	73,049	84,183	2,633	71,595	1,614
May	71,691	85,008	2,399	63,735	1,530
June	68,473	90,476	2,367	66,569	2,045
July	55,033	65,816	1,920	47,928	1,684
August	64,864	87,206	2,176	62,677	1,904
September	67,170	89,600	2,478	62,030	1,924
October	72,197	91,192	2,302	71,689	1,789
November	75,065	90,345	2,325	75,099	1,896
December	75,275	88,287	2,255	70,950	1,817
Total	833,058	1,011,748	27,892	781,254	21,045

*Computed on new basis as of October, 1952.

Copper Castings Shipments

BY TYPE OF CASTING
(Bureau of Census) (Thousands of Pounds)

	Total	Sand	Permanent Mold	Die	All Other
1951 Total	1,197,443	1,075,437	69,883	12,516	39,607
1952 Total	1,009,910	910,862	63,865	8,259	26,924
1953 Total	990,496	888,369	61,316	10,077	30,734
1954					
July	56,380	51,070	3,073	393	1,844
August	68,891	63,389	3,547	429	1,496
September	68,267	62,152	3,637	548	1,930
October	70,276	63,855	3,619	521	2,281
November	70,020	63,065	4,089	507	2,359
December	72,421	65,159	4,346	482	2,434
Total	834,557	751,804	48,849	6,480	27,394
1955					
January	72,233	64,540	4,678	591	2,424
February	75,253	67,768	4,598	641	2,246
March	92,149	83,149	5,649	742	2,609
April	84,183	75,903	5,152	654	2,474
May	85,008	76,064	5,513	764	2,667
June	90,476	80,869	5,840	739	3,028
July	65,816	59,138	3,998	691	1,989
August	87,206	77,721	5,322	844	2,413
September	89,600	80,481	5,603	692	2,824
October	91,192	82,958	4,513	727	2,994
November	90,345	80,934	5,867	743	2,861
December	88,287	78,327	6,368	713	2,879
Total	1,011,748	907,852	63,041	8,541	31,408

*Computed on new basis as of October, 1952.

Nickel Averages

Electro, cathode sheets, 99.00%, f.o.b. refinery, duty included
(Cents per pound)

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	58.62	60.00	64.50	64.50
Feb.	60.00	60.00	64.50	64.50
Mar.	60.00	60.00	64.50	....
Apr.	60.00	60.00	64.50	....
May	60.00	60.00	64.50	....
June	60.00	60.00	64.50	....
July	60.00	60.00	64.50	....
Aug.	60.00	60.00	64.50	....
Sept.	60.00	60.00	64.50	....
Oct.	60.00	60.00	64.50	....
Nov.	60.00	60.98	64.50	....
Dec.	60.00	64.50	64.50	....
Av.	59.885	60.46	64.50	....

Platinum Averages

N. Y. MONTHLY QUOTATIONS
(Dollars per Troy Ounce)

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	91.50	91.40	81.00	106.30
Feb.	91.50	91.00	78.16	104.34
Mar.	91.50	87.88	78.00	....
Apr.	91.50	85.50	77.94	....
May	91.50	85.50	77.50	....
June	92.81	85.50	78.33	....
July	94.00	85.50	81.78	....
Aug.	94.00	85.50	84.59	....
Sept.	92.50	85.50	91.96	....
Oct.	92.50	83.62	94.60	....
Nov.	92.50	81.07	103.11	....
Dec.	92.15	80.64	106.58	....
Av.	92.496	85.72	86.12	....

Prompt Tin Prices

(Straits, Open Market, N. Y.)
Monthly Average Prices
(Cents per pound)

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	121.50	84.84	87.628	104.768
Feb.	121.50	85.04	90.75	100.586
Mar.	121.415	91.24	91.065	....
Apr.	101.07	96.238	91.41	....
May	97.387	93.51	91.38	....
June	92.933	94.24	93.64	....
July	81.826	96.55	96.825	....
Aug.	80.69	93.381	96.456	....
Sept.	82.275	93.536	96.256	....
Oct.	80.897	93.00	96.075	....
Nov.	83.26	91.099	97.882	....
Dec.	84.693	88.571	107.75	....
Av.	95.787	91.77	94.73	....

Monthly Tin Production at Longhorn Smelter

(From Concentrates)
(In tons of 2,240 pounds)

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	4,000	2,700	2,402	1,754
Feb.	3,400	3,008	2,505	1,704
Mar.	3,850	3,559	2,353	....
Apr.	3,750	3,006	2,103	....
May	3,100	2,054	1,604	....
June	3,000	1,205	851	....
July	3,000	NIL	950	....
Aug.	2,600	2,002	1,749	....
Sept.	2,700	2,404	1,751	....
Oct.	2,751	2,404	1,803	....
Nov.	2,750	2,404	1,803	....
Dec.	2,750	2,404	2,463	....
Total	37,651	27,150	22,327	....

Quicksilver Averages

N. Y. Monthly Averages
Virgin, Dollars per 76-lb. Flask

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	214.88	189.60	324.68	277.88
Feb.	207.37	190.00	324.68	270.29
Mar.	199.92	201.63	322.61	.....
Apr.	197.90	221.36	318.14	.....
May	196.50	251.20	306.62	.....
June	193.42	273.46	286.98	.....
July	192.21	287.40	268.22	.....
Aug.	190.42	290.71	255.18	.....
Sept.	187.04	314.08	263.70	.....
Oct.	184.62	329.50	279.02	.....
Nov.	186.00	321.17	282.50	.....
Dec.	188.38	319.96	282.27	.....
Av.	194.89	265.84	292.90	.....

Primary Aluminum Output, Shipments and Stocks

(U. S. Department of Interior)

	Stocks beginning of month short tons	Production short tons	Sold or Used Short tons	Sold or Used Value f. o. b. plant	Stocks end of month short tons
1954					
September	70,249	120,332	141,709	58,299,854	48,872
October	48,872	125,089	138,221	56,768,464	35,740
November	35,152	121,252	128,875	53,113,532	27,529
December	27,529	127,035	133,420	55,035,578	21,144
1955					
January	21,144	128,203	129,306	$53,466,480	20,041
February	20,041	116,236	121,819	51,144,168	14,458
March	14,458	130,272	132,760	57,270,040	11,970
April	11,970	126,394	124,415	51,646,568	13,949
May	13,949	131,128	133,025	57,605,872	12,052
June	12,052	127,634	127,056	55,009,348	12,630
July	12,630	132,669	128,961	55,822,814	16,338
August	16,338	133,551	136,472	59,965,645	13,417
September	13,417	130,606	134,125	60,205,054	9,898
October	9,898	134,655	128,116	57,924,207	16,437
November	16,437	133,689	135,953	61,464,364	14,173
December	14,173	140,748	139,901	63,319,738	15,020

Aluminum Wrought Products

PRODUCERS' MONTHLY NET SHIPMENTS

(Bureau of Census — Thousands of Pounds)

	Total	Plate, Sheet, & Strip	Rolled Structural Shapes, Rod, Bar & Wire	Extruded Shapes Tube Blooms & Tubing	Powder, Flake, & Paste
1952 Total	1,924,750	1,085,699	443,546	347,542	47,963
1953 Total	2,286,865	1,368,165	422,946	451,922	44,732
1954					
July	169,917	94,656	28,732	42,686	3,843
August	184,767	104,580	33,797	44,020	3,684
September	179,664	101,075	30,904	48,978	3,684
October	180,359	100,787	26,954	48,878	3,731
November	181,822	103,778	26,465	48,483	3,096
December	195,595	108,656	30,369	53,565	3,005
Total	2,088,439	1,165,090	357,229	518,070	46,255
1955					
January	206,175	114,040	28,193	54,588	3,465
February	205,198	112,033	26,559	61,920	4,716
March	234,730	128,432	31,051	71,981	3,266
April	227,939	123,293	29,835	72,017	2,794
May	234,309	125,176	30,979	75,371	2,813
June	255,701	136,420	35,306	74,792	3,035
July	210,222	113,305	27,070	62,918	2,379
August	250,036	141,400	29,413	67,904	3,039
September	244,135	134,240	32,973	67,407	2,926
October	248,806	138,328	30,554	71,456	2,926
November	245,256	137,109	31,656	67,798	2,658
December	242,993	138,592	31,802	64,159	1,837
Total	2,805,500	1,542,368	365,391	812,311	35,854

Aluminum Castings Shipments

(Bureau of Census)

BY TYPE OF CASTING

(Thousands of Pounds)

	Total	Sand	Permanent Mold	Die	All Other
1951 Total	515,131	193,378	160,011	151,465	10,277
1952 Total	518,979	194,616	146,883	169,732	7,748
1953 Total	658,022	214,553	200,025	239,330	4,114
1954					
October	53,901	12,765	19,238	21,245	653
November	55,224	12,934	20,396	21,296	598
December	64,054	13,753	23,629	26,017	646
1955					
January	64,414	13,358	23,679	26,819	558
February	66,869	13,579	24,319	28,234	737
March	78,958	16,019	29,029	33,229	682
April	73,049	14,041	28,028	30,208	772
May	71,691	14,235	25,597	31,243	616
June	68,473	14,920	24,682	27,939	932
July	55,033	11,716	21,006	21,656	655
August	64,864	14,916	22,267	27,004	576
September	67,170	14,870	23,075	28,532	693
October	72,197	14,485	25,135	31,741	836
November	75,065	14,327	26,267	33,852	619
December	75,275	15,291	25,031	34,347	606
1955 Total	833,058	171,757	298,115	354,804	8,282

*Computed on new basis as of October, 1952.

Virgin Aluminum

Virgin 99% Delivered Monthly Average Prices

(Cents per pound)

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	20.173	21.50	22.90	24.40
Feb.	20.50	21.50	23.20	24.40
Mar.	20.50	21.50	23.20	....
Apr.	20:50	21.50	23.20	....
May	20:50	21.50	23.20	....
June	20:50	21.50	23.20	....
July	20.962	21.50	23.20	....
Aug.	21.50	22.12	24.26	....
Sept.	21.50	22.20	24.40	....
Oct.	21.50	22.20	24.40	....
Nov.	21.50	22.20	24.40	....
Dec.	21.50	22.20	24.40	....
Av.	20.928	21.785	23.655	....

Magnesium Wrought Products Shipments

(Bureau of Census)

(Thousands of Pounds)

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	1,313	972	1,776	2,118
Feb.	1,601	1,136	1,648	....
Mar.	1,601	1,136	1,947	....
Apr.	1,708	892	1,756	....
May	1,699	1,129	1,836	....
June	1,192	1,312	1,686	....
July	1,589	1,032	1,437	....
Aug.	1,433	1,111	1,742	....
Sept.	1,254	1,183	2,159	....
Oct.	1,409	1,002	1,667	....
Nov.	1,314	1,243	1,955	....
Dec.	919	1,673	1,577	....
Total	16,885	13,743	21,186	.....

Cadmium Averages

N. Y. Monthly Averages

Cents per lb. in ton lots

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	193.00	200.00	170.00	170.00
Feb.	200.00	170.00	170.00	170.00
Mar.	200.00	170.00	170.00	.....
Apr.	200.00	170.00	170.00	.....
May	200.00	170.00	170.00	.....
June	200.00	170.00	170.00	.....
July	200.00	170.00	170.00	.....
Aug.	200.00	170.00	170.00	.....
Sept.	200.00	170.00	170.00	.....
Oct.	200.00	170.00	170.00	.....
Nov.	200.00	170.00	170.00	.....
Dec.	200.00	170.00	170.00	.....
Av.	199.44	172.50	170.00	.....

Steel Ingot Production

(American Iron and Steel Institute)

Period	Estimated Production — All Companies OPEN HEARTH Net tons	Per cent of capacity	BESSEMER Net tons	Per cent of capacity	ELECTRIC Net tons	Per cent of capacity	TOTAL Net tons	Per cent of capacity	Calculated weekly production, all companies (net tons)
1952 Total	82,846,439	87.2	3,522,677	65.5	6,797,923	82.6	93,168,039	85.8	1,782,997
1953 Total	100,473,823	97.9	3,855,705	83.2	7,280,191	71.1	111,609,719	94.9	2,140,578
1954									
October	6,973,568	75.2	237,754	58.5	490,221	55.2	7,701,533	72.9	1,738,495
November	7,307,151	81.4	231,191	58.7	551,085	64.1	8,089,427	79.1	1,885,647
December	7,530,204	81.4	231,196	57.0	525,743	59.4	8,287,073	78.6	1,874,903
Total	80,327,494	73.6	2,548,104	53.2	5,436,054	52.0	88,311,652	71.0	1,693,741
1955									
January	8,054,345	86.0	199,229	49.0	584,162	63.6	8,837,736	82.7	1,994,974
February	7,734,884	91.5	197,091	53.7	564,959	68.1	8,496,939	88.9	2,124,233
March	9,060,026	96.7	255,493	62.8	666,235	72.6	9,981,754	93.4	2,253,218
April	8,868,549	97.7	275,069	69.8	681,477	76.6	9,815,095	94.8	2,287,901
May	9,307,291	99.4	305,347	75.1	715,678	77.9	10,328,316	96.6	2,331,448
June	8,764,430	96.6	283,544	72.0	698,493	78.6	9,746,467	94.1	2,271,904
July	8,232,535	88.1	268,348	66.1	600,063	65.5	9,100,946	85.3	2,059,038
August	8,600,612	91.8	298,872	73.5	694,961	75.7	9,594,545	89.7	2,165,812
September	8,829,266	97.6	307,171	78.2	745,888	84.1	9,882,325	95.7	2,308,954
October	9,369,704	100.0	330,150	81.2	801,196	87.3	10,501,050	98.2	2,270,440
November	9,141,244	100.8	306,674	77.9	799,480	89.9	10,247,398	99.0	2,388,671
December	9,390,000	100.5	292,000	72.0	786,000	85.8	10,468,000	98.1	2,368,000
Total	105,342,886	95.6	3,319,088	69.3	8,338,592	77.2	117,000,566	93.0	2,243,969
1956									
January	9,676,151	101.4	323,235	79.5	828,845	86.6	10,828,231	99.3	2,444,296
February	9,045,000	101.4	297,000	78.1	779,000	87.1	10,121,000	99.2	2,445,000

Blast Furnace Output

American Iron and Steel Institute)

	net tons Pig Iron	Ferro-manganese & Spiegel	Total	% capacity
1947				
Tot. Yr.	58,507,169	702,561	59,209,730	90.1
1948				
Tot. Yr.	60,135,941	712,899	60,848,840	90.2
1949				
Tot. Yr.	53,613,779	592,564	54,206,343	76.9
1950				
Tot. Yr.	64,810,272	673,896	65,484,168	91.5
1951				
Tot. Yr.	70,487,380	745,381	71,232,761	98.3
1952				
Tot. Yr.	61,528,665	629,926	62,158,591	84.2
1953				
Nov.	5,999,704	62,896	6,062,600	92.8
Dec.	5,712,938	65,902	5,778,840	85.9
Total	74,987,721	855,038	75,842,759	96.5
1954				
Jan.	5,516,689	63,824	5,579,513	80.1
Feb.	4,764,613	45,941	4,810,554	76.5
Mar.	4,907,147	52,156	4,959,303	71.2
Apr.	4,449,289	53,277	4,502,566	66.7
May	4,572,252	52,187	4,624,439	66.4
June	4,683,629	40,521	4,724,150	70.0
July	4,590,076	36,108	4,626,184	66.6
Aug.	4,529,291	37,744	4,567,035	71.0
Sept.	4,417,888	43,934	4,461,822	66.3
Oct.	4,937,436	46,244	4,983,680	71.5
Nov.	5,204,446	52,454	5,256,900	77.9
Dec.	5,526,720	59,793	5,586,513	80.4
Total	58,119,382	568,735	58,688,117	71.6
1955				
Jan.	5,729,404	55,249	5,784,653	81.1
Feb.	5,394,585	48,182	5,442,767	84.5
Mar.	6,406,902	57,049	6,463,951	90.6
Apr.	6,329,927	54,712	6,384,639	92.4
May	6,753,236	51,699	6,804,935	95.4
June	6,495,050	48,735	6,543,878	94.7
July	6,329,393	61,166	6,390,559	89.8
Aug.	6,529,580	71,902	6,601,482	92.5
Sept.	6,653,578	49,788	6,703,366	97.3
Oct.	6,905,280	59,993	6,965,273	97.6
Nov.	6,636,649	62,341	6,698,990	97.0
Dec.	6,887,667	65,849	6,953,516	97.7
Total	77,114,073	868,758	77,800,831	92.7
1956				
Jan.	6,985,945	63,619	7,049,564	97.1
Feb.	6,539,199	63,618	6,602,817	97.2

Steel Castings Shipments

(Bureau of Census)

	(Short Tons) Total	For Sale	For Own Use
1950	1,461,667	929,192	374,217
1951	2,101,604	1,507,413	594,191
1952	1,925,116	1,476,352	448,767
1953			
Dec.	158,982	122,201	36,781
Total	1,530,694	1,166,706	363,988
Oct.	140,702	106,788	33,914
Nov.	114,088	84,945	29,143
Dec.	123,281	91,017	32,264
Total	1,829,277	1,290,016	431,330
1954			
Jan.	122,758	93,577	29,181
Feb.	116,520	88,699	27,821
Mar.	122,310	92,271	30,039
Apr.	105,788	78,754	27,034
May	94,610	70,596	24,014
June	100,022	72,881	27,141
July	75,848	53,207	22,641
Aug.	89,590	66,792	22,798
Sept.	88,359	64,722	23,637
Oct.	87,085	64,004	23,081
Nov.	87,659	64,812	22,847
Dec.	93,547	69,843	23,704
Total	1,184,096	880,158	303,938
1955			
Jan.	98,238	75,044	23,194
Feb.	106,430	80,729	25,701
Mar.	127,460	98,926	28,534
Apr.	120,053	92,237	27,816
May	122,465	92,713	29,752
June	133,887	102,457	31,430
July	97,875	71,170	26,705
Aug.	126,406	96,290	30,116
Sept.	140,843	107,622	33,221
Oct.	145,674	110,409	35,265
Nov.	152,381	116,908	35,473
Dec.	158,982	122,201	36,781

GALVANIZED SHEET SHIPMENTS

(American Iron & Steel Institute)

(Net Tons)

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	201,472	169,086	211,101	269,464
Feb.	183,503	167,433	199,408	.....
Mar.	204,995	180,198	238,649	.....
Apr.	196,636	203,312	239,001	.....
May	189,765	201,671	235,962	.....
June	184,862	200,456	246,940	.....
July	185,896	214,349	205,211	.....
Aug.	187,741	207,113	241,863	.....
Sept.	194,257	209,765	269,020	.....
Oct.	208,705	209,498	260,010	.....
Nov.	177,391	195,190	255,692	.....
Dec.	175,375	205,561	261,640	.....
Total	2,290,868	2,362,632	2,864,497	.....

SHIPMENTS of TIN-TERNE PLATE

(American Iron & Steel Institute)

(Net Tons)

	Hot Dipped 1955	1956	Electrolytic 1955	1956
Jan.	82,874	81,034	335,682	402,627
Feb.	88,189	.....	344,467	.....
Mar.	94,434	.....	419,574	.....
Apr.	89,492	.....	441,194	.....
May	125,579	.....	481,805	.....
June	130,603	.....	520,305	.....
July	76,473	.....	291,405	.....
Aug.	111,482	.....	441,201	.....
Sept.	116,295	.....	471,624	.....
Oct.	60,355	.....	249,790	.....
Nov.	59,269	.....	240,503	.....
Dec.	65,363	.....	263,087	.....
Total	1,100,762	.....	4,503,637	.....

Steel Ingot Operations

(Percentage of Capacity as Reported by American Iron & Steel Institute)

Week Beginning	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan. 2	98.2	75.4	81.2	97.6
Jan. 9	99.3	74.3	83.2	98.6
Jan. 16	99.7	74.1	83.2	99.0
Jan. 23	99.4	75.6	85.0	100.4
Jan. 30	97.7	74.4	85.4	99.3
Feb. 6	99.7	74,4	86.8	99.1
Feb. 13	99.1	74.6	89.1	98.8
Feb. 20	99.4	73.6	90.8	98.8
Feb. 27	100.3	70.7	91.9	99.9
Mar. 5	101.3	69.3	92.9	100.0
Mar. 12	101.5	67.6	94.2	98.8
Mar. 19	103.1	68.1	93.7	...
Mar. 26	97.1	69.1	94.4	...
Apr. 2	98.9	68.0	95.3	...
Apr. 9	98.8	68.0	94.6	...
Apr. 16	101.0	68.6	94.6	...
Apr. 23	100.3	68.7	95.6	...
Apr. 30	100.2	69.4	96.6	...
May 7	100.3	70.9	97.2	...
May 14	99.8	71.8	96.9	...
May 21	100.3	71.2	96.4	...
May 28	99.6	70.2	95.8	...
June 4	97.9	73.2	94.7	...
June 11	96.8	72.3	96.0	...
June 18	96.8	72.1	95.0	...
June 25	91.8	65.8	71.1	...
July 2	92.8	60.0	85.9	...
July 9	94.7	64.3	91.2	...
July 16	94.4	65.3	91.0	...
July 23	92.6	64.2	90.7	...
July 30	94.0	64.0	86.9	...
Aug. 6	95.2	64.0	89.4	...
Aug. 13	95.9	61.8	90.2	...
Aug. 20	93.4	63.5	90.6	...
Aug. 27	90.5	64.0	93.4	...
Sept. 3	89.2	63.0	93.8	...
Sept. 10	91.4	66.3	95.7	...
Sept. 17	95.1	68.7	96.1	...
Sept. 24	95.3	70.4	97.0	...
Oct. 1	95.2	71.0	96.7	...
Oct. 8	96.3	72.8	96.5	...
Oct. 15	95.0	73.6	98.9	...
Oct. 22	94.6	74.5	100.0	...
Oct. 29	93.0	76.4	99.4	...
Nov. 5	92.3	77.2	99.6	...
Nov. 12	90.7	79.3	99.2	...
Nov. 19	86.8	80.3	100.1	...
Nov. 26	87.5	81.4	97.6	...
Dec. 3	86.7	82.5	100.1	...
Dec. 10	84.3	81.5	100.3	...
Dec. 17	64.1	72.4	96.9	...
Dec. 24	75.7	77.6	95.7	...
Dec. 31	...	...	...	...

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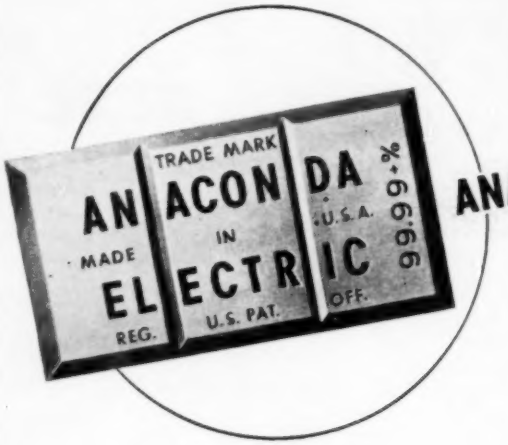

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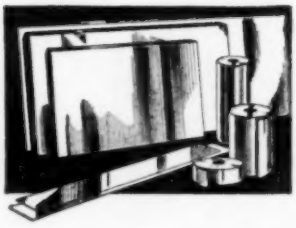

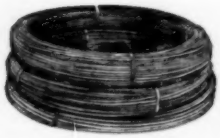

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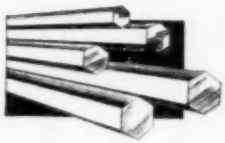

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